The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, as all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. *The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can that rule be deviated from.*

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30, 1875.

The New Postal Cards.

A telegram from Springfield, Mass., has been received at the Postoffice Department, announcing the shipping this morning of the first order of new postal cards, amounting to 3,128,000, to their respective destinations.

Educational Information.

The Bureau of Education has issued a new circular containing the constitutional provisions relating to education, literature and science in the several States of the Union, including all former provisions, as well as those now in force and those proposed by constitutional conventions but not adopted. The circular gives one a comprehensive idea of the legal status of education in the United States, and forms a valuable work of reference.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1875.

FIVE MILLIONS OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the principal and accrued interest of the following five-twenty bonds, of the issue of June 30, 1864, will be paid at the Treasury at Washington on and after January, 1876, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day:

Coupon bonds—Fifty dollars, No. 3,301 to No. 3,700, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 10,501 to No. 12,000, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 15,701 to No. 18,000, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 59,701 to No. 68,000, both inclusive; total, $2,500,000.

Registered bonds—Fifty dollars—No. 69 to 150, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 601 to 1,000, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 493 to No. 750, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 2,651 to No. 4,900, both inclusive: five thousand dollars, No. 1,551 to 2,100, both inclusive; ten thousand dollars, No. 751 to No. 4,900, both inclusive; total, $2,500,000; grand total, $5,000,000. Of the above, $2,500,000 are coupon bonds and $2,500,000 are registered.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding, issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

Old demand notes, $60,832 50; legal tenders, series of 1874, $50,601,141 50; legal tender notes, new issue, $34,165,350 00; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $270,846, 132 45; legal tender notes, series of 1875, $8,489,000; one year notes of 1863, $65,775 00; two year notes of 1864, $250,450; two year coupon notes of 1863, $26,650; compound interest notes, $367,490; fractional currency, first issue, $4,328,170 15; do. do., second issue, $2,281 67; do. do., third issue, $3,163,640 82; do. do., fourth issue, second series, $1,582,163 76; do. do., fourth issue, third series, $4,594,292 05; fractional currency, fifth issue, $17,481,376 73. Total, $415,274,897 03.

FIGURES FROM THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that eighty-three national banks have been organized since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, with a capital of $9,234,000, to which circulation has been issued amounting to $3,023,730.

The total amount of additional circulation issued since the passage of the act, is $10,218,000; of which, $1,746,000 has been issued in Pennsylvania, $114,000 to West Virginia, $369,000 to Kentucky, $234,000 to Ohio, $351,000 to Indiana, $100,000 to Illinois and $151,000 to Iowa.

The total amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation, from the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, to October 1, 1875, is $25,242,749; of which amount $7,700,000 has been deposited by New York, $665,000 by Massachusetts, $364,000 by Connecticut, $262,000 by Pennsylvania, $618,500 by South Carolina, $443,000 by Louisiana, $2,840,000 by Missouri, $1,894,000 by Indiana, $3,703,000 by Illinois, $963,000 by Iowa and $600,000 each by the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The amount of national bank circulation outstanding to-day, is $3,000,000 less than on June 30, 1874, and $4,000,000 less than on January 14, 1875. The amount outstanding to-day is $347,863,742.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1875.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts from Internal Revenue to-day, $347,477; for the fiscal year to date, $29,289,687. From customs to-day, $382,670; for the fiscal year to date, $44,425,714.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1875.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION—WEALTHY SPANIARDS TIRED OF THE WAR.

Information received here from Havana shows that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction and uneasiness in Cuba among the wealthy Spaniards at the prolongation of the insurrection, by which immense damage has resulted to all material interests in the island, the injury being incalculable. They have therefore united in a remonstrance to the Spanish Government against a continuance of hostile movements to suppress the insurrection, believing that by wise policy peace may be reached between the contending parties without further bloodshed. Not succeeding in their efforts for conciliation and relief in that direction, the story comes from sources which are said to be reliable that these wealthy Spaniards have either directly or indirectly proposed to the Cuban Junta at New York to co-operate with it in such measures as may effect an accomodation between the contending parties, but that the Junta declines their overtures, declaring that it does not intend to continue the war until their object in commencing it, namely, the independence of Cuba, shall have been secured. There is no means of ascertaining the expense of this war on the part of Spain, further than that forty million dollars were expended for military purposes in one year, namely 1870-71, in Cuba, by no nothing of the fleet of gunboats in Cuban waters. The same official source says that the aggregate force under arms exceeded one hundred thousand men, more than half of whom were regular troops, and that the losses of the army of Cuba exceeded eighteen thousand men. The insurgent forces at that time did not number more than six thousand of all arms. It is in view of such vast expenses, without corresponding results, that Spaniards, both those in Cuba and Spain, are anxious for a cessation of hostilities; but it is the opinion of gentlemen at Madrid, as expressed in correspondence from that place, that a want of stability in the Government and the prevalence of civil war in Spain, excludes a consideration of the pacification of Cuba.

OCTOBER SALES OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell four million dollars gold coin this month, as follows: One million dollars each Thursday.

A STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

The Hillman and Shinkle in a Fog—One Life Lost.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—The steamboats T. T. Hillman and Vint Shinkle, rival packets running in the Louisville and Henderson trade, under different managers, collided this morning, twelve miles below New Albany, Indiana. The Hillman is chartered by the Louisville and Henderson Packet Company, and the Shinkle was recently put in the same trade as an independent packet. The Shinkle was proceeding down stream and the Hillman was coming up towards Louisville when the collision occurred. The passengers on the Hillman say the boat was proceeding up stream in a fog when the pilot on duty perceived a boat bearing down hard upon his own craft, under full steam, two hundred feet away. The pilot of the Hillman blew the whistle to stop the engines, and, receiving no answer, blew again to back. The Shinkle then blew twice and ran across the bow of the Hillman. The bow of the Hillman was torn in up to the pilot house, and an ugly hole was torn in the hulls of both boats. But for the tobacco hogsheads on the Hillman, that steamer would have forced herself clear through the Shinkle. United States Inspector Mather was on board the Hillman, witnessed the collision, and will at once investigate the affair.

Walter Cartwright, a negro roustabout, while on the bow of the Hillman, was thrown into the river and drowned. Cartwright, on seeing the boats must collide, ran to the bow exclaiming, "I want to see this done, as I will be a witness." A letter to him from his wife was taken on board the Hillman after she arrived at Louisville. It read, "Come home, Walter; I am tired of living a widow." Both boats were full of passengers and were considerably damaged. The Hillman is now at Louisville, and the Shinkle at Jeffersonville.

GEORGIA.

Trouble Again Brewing Between the Two Races.

JONESBORO, GA., October 3.—Trouble is again brewing between the whites and blacks, growing out of the conviction and sentence of George Speer, negro, to be hanged for outraging a white girl. Subsequent to his conviction another negro, who had committed a similar crime, was found dead, and Speer's friends claim he is innocent, and that both crimes were committed by the dead negro. On Monday night the armory of a militia company was broken into and twenty-one guns abstracted. Twenty of them were afterwards found, hidden in a school house belonging to the colored people.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR LAST MONTH.

Decrease for the Month $3,342,562.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October1.—The following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of September, 1875:

Six per cent. bonds.....$1,070,649,100
Five per cent. bonds..... 652,782,750

Total coin bonds	$1,703,431,850
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	20,913,850
Legal tenders	$74,016,056
Certificates of deposit	60,660,000
Fractional currency	46,785,575
Coin certificates	11,645,200
Total without interest	$187,099,722
Total debt	$2,225,445,532
Total interest	20,304,364
Total debt and interest	$2,245,749,896
Cash in Treasury, coin	$7,883,316
Cash in Treasury, currency	4,769,352
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	60,660,000
Total in Treasury	$ 133,283,689
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,122,466,227
Decrease of debt during September	3,342,562
Decrease since June 30, 1875	6,222,499
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	932,352
Interest paid by United States	28,370,267
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,396,524
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,866,283

A TOWN DROWNED OUT.

Las Crucez, New Mexico, Destroyed by Water Spouts—No Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, October 2.—A correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat*, at Las Cruces, New Mexico, says a tremendous water spout suddenly appeared in the hills about one mile back of the town, at 5:30 P. M., on the 11th of September, and before the citizens had time to comprehend the immediate calamity, it was upon them. The tall dark column, composed of water and dust, approached with such velocity that in less than ten minutes from the time of its observance, and before ten dollars' worth of personal property could be saved by any one of the inmates, sixty-three houses had been hurled to the ground. The streets were soon covered to a depth of four or five feet with mud, and the current was of such great strength that boulders of a large size and corresponding weight were carried away. Then followed three hours of torrents and continued several hours. In all the wreck and ruin of the falling houses and rushing waters, strange to say, not a single life was lost. On Sunday the entire population were out repairing the damage as much as possible, in order that the homeless might be housed and cared for. The work was kept up on Monday, and everybody began to look cheerful, when at four o'clock another water spout made its appearance from the exact spot at which the previous one went down, and came on with equal celerity. Sixteen houses, fortunate enough to escape the previous visitation, were washed down and their contents totally destroyed. This flood lasted three hours. The damage done by these storms will figure up to $150,000 at least, less calculating that the houses destroyed were valued at from $5,000 to $10,000 each.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Railroad Agent Attacked and Robbed.

DETROIT, September 30.—F. M. Burson, agent of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad, at Charlotte, Michigan, was knocked down as he was about entering his office last night and robbed of his watch and a considerable amount of money. Burson was seriously injured.

Suicide of a Prominent Citizen of Greenfield, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 30.—Wm. S. Wood, a prominent man at Greenfield, Indiana, President of the Greenfield Manufacturing Company, committed suicide, at the Union Depot Hotel, here this morning. Financial troubles are the alleged cause. Very recently Mr. Wood made an application for a $7,000 policy in the Franklin Insurance Company. The application was accepted and the policy forwarded to Greenfield yesterday; also Mr. Wood held a policy in the Masonic Mutual, Odd Fellows' Protection, North Life Mutual, Maine, amounting to $11,000. In several notes found in his room he stated that he had forged the names of his father and father-in-law on notes held by the Citizens' National Bank of this city for $1,000, and by the First National Bank of Cambridge for $4,000.

Highway Robbery in Jefferson County—Eighteen Hundred Dollars and Two Watches Secured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

BROOKVILLE, PA., October 1, 1875.

John Brink was knocked down, tied and robbed night before last, near Big Run, Jefferson county. The robbers succeeded in getting away with eighteen hundred dollars in money and one gold and one silver watch.

The Jefferson Borden Mutineers Convicted.

BOSTON, October 1.—The jury in the case of George Miller, John Glew and Smith, the Jefferson Borden mutineers, who have been on trial for the past week, returned a verdict this morning. Miller and Smith were found guilty of murder, and Glew was acquitted.

Court of Inquiry at Mare Island Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—Naval Paymaster J. S. Cunningham arrived here last night to relieve Paymaster Spaulding. A Court of Inquiry will assemble at Mare Island, October 5, to examine Spaulding's accounts. The latter is supposed to have evolved the speculations of Ex-M. Pinney, late purchasing clerk. Admiral Rodgers, of the Mare Island navy yard, states that he does not know the amount of the defalcation, but it is supposed to be very large. Spaulding last night stated that the loss will fall on individuals, and not on the Department; that Pinney's frauds consisted in fraudulently filling up certificates of payment due on contracts which had been signed in blank by Spaulding, and by hypothecating them to certain parties with notes of responsible parties attached, and that the makers and indorsers of the notes will be liable. Spaulding claims that he knew nothing of the transactions until the certificates were presented for payment.

A Clergyman Happily Vindicated.

MERIDEN, CONN, October 1.—Rev. J. P. Beyer, of Pittsburgh, President of the German Synod; Rev. P. Braw, of Washington; Rev. G. C. Halls, of Mount Vernon, and Rev. F. Koeing, of New York, to-day investigated the charge of taking improper liberties with a young lady against Rev. C. A. Graeber, of Meriden. They were aided by Hon. O. H. Piatt and Hon. G. A. Fay, and from the contradictory evidence of the three witnesses against him, there had character and the full collusion of falsehood on cross-examination, with other material evidence, fround Mr. Graeber innocent of the charge.

Charges Against an Ex-Postmaster.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., October 1.—Considerable excitement has been created in this city by some developments in the official affairs of the late Postmaster Arnahlt. A few days ago a former clerk in the office under Arnahlt published a card charging him with perjury and embezzlement, in having collected and appropriated to his own use, during the last four years, the sum of $3,880 rent for a news stand in the postoffice building, which belonged to the Government. The following day Arnahlt replied, admitting that he collected the money, but claimed that he did not collect it in person or give a receipt for it, and attempted to justify himself by saying that a special agent of the department had authorized him to do so. It is not believed that the agent so sanctioned such proceedings, and the public wait with much interest to see what action the Government agents will take in the case.

Suicide in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—Mrs. A. W. Powell, residing at No. 6 Harbor street, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself through the heart. She was probably insane.

Two Railroad Accidents for which Somebody was to Blame.

CHICAGO, October 1.—F. H. Jones, the conductor, and M. S. Barney, engineer, of the train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad which ran over and killed Nehemiah Houghton on the 20th of September, had a preliminary examination to-day. Several witnesses testified that the train was running about twenty miles per hour, though at the time within the city limits. The court decided the evidence sufficient to warrant holding the defendants for trial in the Criminal Court. Bail was fixed at $3,000 each.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the late railroad collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad dead, and Speer's friends claim he is innocent, and that both crimes were committed by the dead negro. On Monday night the armory of a militia company was broken into and twenty-one guns abstracted. Twenty of them were afterwards found, hidden in a school house belonging to the colored people.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

European Turkey.

THE OCCUPATION OF LITTLE REDOUBT A MENACE.

LONDON, September 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that the proposed occupation of the island of Little Redoubt is looked upon as an indication of Turkey's intention to force an issue with Servia.

A RUMOR OF SOME IMPORT.

BERLIN, October 1.—It is reported that the Northern Powers have agreed upon the acceptableness of the proposals made by the Herzegovinan insurgents, and regard them as a satisfactory basis for further negotiation.

SERVER PASHA ORDERED NOT TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE CONSULS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.—Instructions have been sent to Server Pasha to receive the reports of the foreign Consuls, but not to enter into any negotiations with them.

ENGAGEMENTS IN HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, October 1.—Several sanguinary engagements have taken place in Herzegovina between a body of 1,200 insurgents and 4,000 Turks. The first was fought on the 28th ult. near Klepavitza, and two engagements followed on the 29th and 30th near Prajtriza. The insurgents lost fifty-six men, and estimate loss of the Turks at 500. On account of their inferior numbers the insurgents were obliged to retreat.

LONDON, October 1.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that Servia has summoned all her subjects abroad to return within three weeks and join the Landwehr.

LONDON, October 2, 6:30 A. M.—Accounts received of the fight at Kiek are conflicting. The *Daily News'* correspondent at Ragusa telegraphs that three battalions of Turks were totally defeated and sixty-five beheaded.

LONDON, October 2.—A dispatch from Vienna says the leaders of the insurrection are convinced that Servia and Montenegro will engage in the war next spring.

A DEFEAT FOR THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Times* to-day has a special telegram from Ragusa which contains the following details: "The insurgents attacked Kiek, but were taken between two bodies of troops. Their ammunition failing, they were obliged to retreat. They left 300 dead, but brought off their wounded, numbering seventeen.

HEROIC TREATMENT PROPOSED FOR THE CONSULS.

BERLIN, October 2.—The Belgrade *Istok* (newspaper), which is supposed to be Government organ, advises the insurgents, if the consuls insist upon further interviews, to receive them in camp and give them twenty-five lashes each. They will then be able to enter into the spirit of the Oriental question. With twenty-five on the lash, they will experience the sensation of the Christian Rayah under the Turkish yoke.

SERVIA COMPLAINS OF FRESH VIOLATIONS OF HER FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3.—The Diplomatic Agent of Servia has presented to the Porte and the foreign Ambassadors a dispatch complaining of fresh violations of the Servian frontier, and specifying among other acts an invasion of marauders, accompanied by Turkish troops, in which several persons were killed and a church was sacked and burned. The Porte to-day declared himself contented with the Grand Vizier's formal assurance that an order would be sent to Server Pasha to prevent the renewal of these frontier outrages.

BELGRADE, October 3.—The insurgents have been defeated in an engagement at Krin, in Northern Bosnia. It is reported that the Turks have burned the village of Krin and church of Mischkovac. The insurgents assert that the inhabitants of four villages near Aclona, in Albania, have revolted.

Spain.

RELATIONS OF CANOVAS DE CASTILLO WITH THE VATICAN—HIS HOPES AND PLANS FOR RETURNING TO THE CABINET.

LONDON, September 30.—A letter in the *Times* of this morning, from Paris, has the following: "An accredited opinion prevails in Madrid that Senor Canovas de Castillo is about to return to the premiership. He is displaying marvelous activity in order to lead back a conciliation Cabinet. The reason of his refusal to reconstitute the Cabinet, after winning a victory on the suffrage question, was his engagement with the Vatican to restore the Concordat, in return for the establishment of Papal Nuncio at Madrid, whereby to offset papal influences in favor of Carlists, by interposing a provisional and more liberal Government. When a crisis will arise in his room he expected to free Spain from the religious difficulty. This solved, he hopes to return with such Moderates as consent to a concentration of the Cabinet on the suffrage, and to reconcile Germany, which was offended by his attitude on the religious question, by advocating the marriage of King Alfonso with a German Princess. On the marriage question he will have to oppose not only those who oppose the German influence, but the King's family and its partisans, who favor the Montpensier alliance."

MARAUDING COMMUNISTS IN ANDALUSIA.

MADRID, September 30.—A band of twenty-four Communists has approached Andalusia. They are marauding and endeavoring to cut the railway and telegraphic communications. The Government has dispatched a body of troops thither to hunt them down.

Germany.

PRIESTS SUBMITTING TO THE LAWS.

BERLIN, October 1.—A Breslau paper says that twenty-three priests in that diocese have announced their submission to ecclesiastical laws.

NOT SO THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU.

LONDON, October 1—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special telegram from Berlin says that the Bishop of Breslau has notified the Ecclesiastical Court that he is determined not to obey the communications sent for trial, on the grounds that the court is not competent to try him.

England.

THE IRON DUKE—ANCHORED COLLISION.

LONDON, October 2.—The *Times* and *Navy Gazette*, says that the Admiralty has ordered a court-martial to try the Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's steamship Iron Duke, on account of her collision with the Vanguard. It says further that is rumored that the Admiralty has decided not to court-martial Admiral Tarleton, notwithstanding the opinion of the recent court-martial "that the primary cause of the Vanguard disaster was the high rate of speed maintained by the vessels of the squadron by order of Admiral Tarleton." The *Gazette* says this is "a most extraordinary decision."

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, October 3.—The *Observer* has the following concerning the difficulty with China: "We understand that the Foreign Office received no fresh telegram from from Mr. Wade up to yesterday. No decisive action is expected for the next day or two."

BRUSSELS, October 3.—The *Independance Belge* publishes a dispatch, dated Shanghai, October 2, which reads as follows: "According to the latest intelligence from Tientsin, which is September 28, Mr. Wade is represented to have succeeded in removing all difficulties, and war is improbable."

TORONTO.

The Catholic Pilgrimage—The Procession Attacked With Stones and Other Missiles—No One Killed.

TORONTO, October 3.—The pilgrimage of the Roman Batholics from church to church took place to-day. After forming at their respective churches, they marched to St. Michael's cathedral, and after a short service there proceeded along Adelaide street to St. Mary's church, on Bathurst street, a distance of a mile and a half. From this point a part of the procession returned east by Front street, and others disbanded. On account of the procession being accompanied by the police and a large body of militia, who were ordered out for the occasion, and a change in the route of the procession, the disturbance was much less than expected. As soon as the march from the cathedral began, stone-throwing, &c., commenced. The police charged on the assailants, firing several shots. On the march up Adelaide street several attacks with stones, &c., were made, and at Bathurst street quite a number of shots were fired. One or two of the police and a number of rioters were seriously wounded. No one was killed, as far as known. About 2,000 persons were in the procession. The crowd at some points was estimated 8,000. All is quiet now.

FALL RIVER.

An Excess of Help in the Mills.

FALL RIVER, MASS., October 4.—An excess of help is reported at all the mills. This afternoon a break in the steam pipe of the Merchants mill caused a stoppage in the new portion. The old or No. 1 portion is in full operation. The other starts up this afternoon.

Nature, the great English scientific journal, speaks of the meetings of the American Science Convention at Detroit, *Mass.*

SAN FRANCISCO.

Resumption of the Bank of California—Terms of the Syndicate Agreement.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—By nine o'clock this morning the crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the Bank of California. Inside every preparation had been made for opening. The President, directors and members of the Syndicate were on hand with smiling faces. The President said that the bank was fully prepared to pay all demands on presentation, except such as had been provided for otherwise, and that there was no doubt of its ability to go on with business without further difficulty.

By ten o'clock the street and sidewalks were jammed with people. At the appointed hour the doors were swung open amid the cheers of the crowd, which made a rush, blockading the space outside the counters. Evidently by far the larger proportion of those present were there as lookers-on. Though the wants of the depositors were at once called into requisition and the counters were lined with those presenting checks. It was expected that a large demand would be made upon the bank, not from want of confidence, but simply from the need of the coin which has been so long locked up. At the present writing the crowd is surging in and out of the building. Flags are mast-headed on California Street, and a salute is being fired from Meiggs's wharf.

Coin is flowing both ways at the Bank of California. Large amounts are being deposited. It is thought that the deposits during the day will equal or perhaps exceed the payments. The best of feeling prevails.

The Bank of California remained open to-day until one P. M., an hour later than usual on Saturdays. During the three hours of business the amount of deposits received exceeded the checks paid out by about $750,000. Confidence seems to be completely re-established. Congratulations are heard on all sides at the successful result of the Syndicate's efforts to raise up and rehabilitate the broken bank. With conservatism in its management, it is believed the bank will have more frien's than ever.

By permission of the directors of the Bank of California the *Bulletin* this evening published the terms of the syndicate agreement, as follows:

Pursuant to an agreement of equal date herewith between certain stockholders of the Bank of California, of the first part, and D. O. Mills, Wm. Sharon, Thos. Bell and their associates, of the second part, we, the undersigned, do hereby respectively subscribe the amounts set down against our names to be applied under the direction of the trustees of said bank to the liquidation of the indebtedness and liabilities of said bank, and in consideration thereof agree to pay the sums to be paid in such installments and at such times as the same may be called in by said trustees.

San Francisco, September 1, 1875.

Then follows the list of the signers, the most prominent of whom are D. O. Mills, W. Sharon, Jos. R. Keene and E. J. Baldwin for $1,000,000 each; Flood, Mahoney & Co., Board and Glazier & Co., $250,000 each; A. A. Cohen and Senator J. S. Jones, $200,000 each; Thomas Bell, R. F. Morrow, Maurice Dore, D. Donahue and J. B. Paige, $100,000 each; H. M. Yerrington, N. Luning, Michael Reese, R. H. Lloyd and J. C. Morrill & Co., $100,000 each, with a long list subscribing from $5,000 to $50,000 each, making a total of $7,930,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—The Bank of Nevada opened at ten o'clock this morning. A large crowd was in attendance, but there were no demonstrations. The Bank of California is doing business as usual, with no extraordinary call on its resources. The Inquiry into the defalcations of Mr. Pinney case convened at Mare Island to-day. It was decided to hold sessions with closed doors, owing to the fact that the evidence will involve a number of leading mercantile and financial houses, and might, in the present condition of affairs, cause serious embarrassment. Paymaster Spaulding asks the closest scrutiny of his official conduct.

MONTREAL.

Guibord's Remains to be Buried This Week—Another Riot Expected.

MONTREAL, October 2.—The members of L'Institut Canadien held a meeting last night and decided to hold Guibord's funeral Friday or Saturday of next week. A requisition is to be made to the military for assistance, and a secret preparation will be deposited in the grave so as to render it dangerous for any one to disturb the body. The Superintendent of the Institute yesterday visited the Protestant Cemetery vault, and opening Guibord's coffin found the coffin and the body still distinctly traceable. This is the first time the coffin has been opened since being closed six years ago. The general feeling is that a second attempt at burial will be resisted as violently as before.

MAINE.

Dissipation of Some Errors.

[From the Kennebec (Me.) Journal, September 22.]

The complete returns from the election will dissipate some errors into which a few commentators upon the Maine election have fallen. It is not true that the Republican majority in this State is the smallest which has been given since the party came into power twenty years ago. The majority in 1855 was reduced to about 6,000. In 1862 the Republican majority was but 3,770. The next year, however, the majority bounded up to 17,582; in 1864 it was 19,180; in 1865 it was 26,774, and in 1866 it was 27,379, to 27,382. Thus the smallest majority ever given by the Republicans of Maine was in 1862, and that was followed by some of the largest majorities that the party has ever achieved.

Again, when the full vote appears we shall see that there has been no change among the voters. The Democrats have not cast so large a vote this year as in some other years. It will not be so large as the vote for Kimball in 1872, or for Pillsbury in 1873, when they successfully carried the year by dint of great effort, secret canvassing, and the free use of money, in getting out to the polls a large share of the voters which belong to the party. Their policy was to steal a march upon the unsuspecting Republicans, in which they have been more successful than they ought to have been. There have been no changes in favor of the Democrats,—but there has been a failure to bring out the Republican vote, while the Democrats have brought out theirs in pretty full strength.

It is a great mistake to attribute the reduction of the Republican majority to a "tidal wave," or to any cause that will permanently reduce the Republican majority. The majority is likely to be little other than the Presidential election year may fairly be reckoned at from 8,000 to 12,000. This year it will be 5,000—a result not very surprising to Republicans nor one from which well informed Democrats can obtain much comfort. The Democrats played a smart game and lost—thanks for the Republicans who were not caught napping.

Their success has thoroughly awakened the Republican party, who now see that twenty years of victories cannot be suspended then to carry peaceful and future elections, and that vigilance and activity must be practiced every year if we would have round Republican majorities.

"THE TRUE SITEWATION."

Letter from a Molly Maguire to an Editor.

The editor of the Shenandoah *Herald* has received from Mahanoy City the following, which was written by one versed in epistolary eloquence:

"You can Publish the following if you Like. if not, you can go to Hell whear you will go aneyhow. ye Keep publishing the sitewation of afares and if ye are a fare Dealing Man you will Find Justice bout ye tell the publick what Has caused the present State of afares. Purups your Big Moudrey Hed Dount Know it but i will tell ye the cors. Just not writeing to Governor Bosses Has robd us out of 30 per cent insided of 20 But it has took the meen skunks 40 to get it, and we intend it to cost them 40 to Keep it, now mister Dount Hate the true sitewation. i am against shooting as much as ye are. But the Union is Broke up and we Have got nothing to defind ourselves with But our Devolversand we dount use them we shal have to work For 50 cints a Day. and i tell ye the other nationalsteps is the same as we are onley they are to Dand cowardly. ye can Think the true say what ye Like it is all the same to us. But i have told ye the Mind of the childeren of Mistres Molly Maguire. all we want is a fare Days wagges for a fare Days work, and thats what we cant get now By a Long shot. and than they will Be no shooting thay saved thay was going to give the 20 per cent Money we Indict as out of the cors sumers to incrize the frald. But thay put it all in thare own pockits we Have whatcht the praises and thay Have sould coal for as much this year as they did Last. But you can take my word for it and i never tell Lies Because it is a sin, But we will make it as Hot as Hell For them if thay keep it."

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* announcements of the deaths of sixteen persons—four men and twelve women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: John Callaghan, 80; Joseph B. Linerd, 80; Jane O'Neile, 80; Catharine O'Brine, 80; Barbara Pyffer, 81; Mary Moore, 81; Elizabeth Shriver, 82; Mary McCauley, 84; Ann King, 84; Francis Barnes, 85; John Murphy 86; Mary H. Gardiner, 87; John Keen, 87; Ellen Carty, 93; Elizabeth S. Vaughan 97, and Ann McCaun, 98.

POLITICAL NOTES AND NEWS.

State.

The *Graphic* poetizes as follows:

Hey diddle diddle,
Pershing in the middle,
Between the "soft" platforms and "hard;"
The honest men laugh to see the sport,
And wait for the canvassers' "card."

A new Temperance journal called *Our Paper*, published in Philadelphia, is favorable to the election of Judge Pershing and affirms that all Temperance men can conscientiously support him.

The Republican convention for the nomination of Senator for the district composed of Clarion, Elk, Cameron and Forest, met at Irvineton on the 23d and nominated W. P. Finley, Esq., of Clarion.

The Republicans of Elk nominated an excellent ticket last week, as follows: Treasurer—Charles McVean; Commissioner—W. H. Osterhout; Surveyor—R. W. Petriken; Auditor—Geo. Rothrock.

The Democratic Senatorial conference of Blair and Cambria met at Gallitzen, on the 30th ultimo, and adjourned, without making a nomination, to meet again at Altoona on the 7th instant. Hon. John Lemon, of Blair, is the Republican candidate.

The Grangers owe Piollet a debt of gratitude they never can repay. While pretending to serve the order, Piollet was really inducing the Grangers to purchase the Eureka mower, in the manufacture and sale of which he was largely interested.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"What's in a name?" There's Victor E. Piollet, who was nominated three times for Congress, and he was not a victor in any of the campaigns. And he will not be more successful as a candidate for State Treasurer than he was when a candidate to Congress.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

An old Democrat who went to church for the first time on Sunday, picked up his hat and fan in a hurry when he heard the minister bearing down pretty hard on Pilate. He thought the reverend gentleman was pitching into the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Republican party in Delaware county is a unit in sentiment. Whatever divisions have existed in years past, are now healed, and we enter the contest with a determination to roll up our old majority for Hartranft, for Rawle, and for the whole Republican ticket.—*Chester Republican.*

In Clearfield county the following ticket has been nominated by the Democratic convention, held on the first Monday, subject to the decision of the District Conference: Treasurer, J. Blake Walters; Commissioners, Clark Brown, Thomas A. M'Goe; Auditors, C. J. Keagy, Samuel A. Caldwell; Coroner, J. R. Tuff.

Judge Pershing shows a want of delicacy and proper feeling in holding on to his present place during a heated canvass, in which he is a prominent candidate; but we suppose he acts on the maxim that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." He figures not in the true light of honesty, but doubtful as to Gubernatorial honors.

That was a cruel gibe of an ex-railroad lobbyist when he said, the other day, that he was sure Pershing never could have done anything wrong when he was in the Legislature, because he was *always on his parole*. We are not sure that he spelled it as we have that way, but he sounded like that. —*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Prohibition set-up has become so patent since the abandonment of Browne for Pershing by the Democratic wing of that party, that Republican Temperance men everywhere are becoming disgusted. It is very evident that Pershing's Democratic will get a dozen Democratic votes in this county.—*Altoona Radical.*

Governor Hartranft's address was short, but his utterances were those of wisdom, discretion and encouragement. All over the State, as he has been visiting the fall fairs, men have expressed forward to grasp his hand and say "governor, I voted *against* you three years ago, but this time I shall vote *for* you."—*Lancaster Examiner.*

NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., September 30.—The Republican mass meeting here to-day was a great success, the attendance being numbered by thousands and the speaking being two hours and a-half. Hon. E. Joy Morris, General Charles Albright and Hon. George Lear addressed the multitude. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The Republicans of Clearfield county are called upon to vote for the following gentlemen: State Senator, Colonel Ed. A. Irvin, subject to District Confefence; County Treasurer, Captain David McGaughey; County Commissioners, Lewis I. Irwin, Harrison Hoover; County Auditors, William S. Wells, John C. Conner; Coroner, S. W. Hirlinger.

Mr. Victor E. Piollet, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is of French extraction, as his Democratic biographers inform us. Probably this accounts for the strong sympathy he expressed for the French during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, when he said that "a good licking would do the d—d Dutch a heap of good."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Rousing Republican meetings were held on the 29th at Lancaster and at Clearfield. Mr. McPherson made a finish of Pershing at Lancaster, and Lin Bartholomew, of Johnstown, Cambria, who is now in Clearfield defending John Siney, made mince-meat of the Democratic platform at the Clearfield meeting. Both meetings were unusually large and enthusiastic.

The following ticket has been chosen by the Democrats of Lawrence county: Senator—Thomas Taylor, of Sharon; Treasurer—Wilson Mitchell, of Mahoning township; Commissioners—R. M. McBride, of Scott township, and James Patterson, of North Beaver township; Auditors—Geo. B. Gibson, of Shenango township, and James A. Fleming, of Wayne township; Coroner—Dr. Mont. Linville, of New Castle.

The full Republican ticket in Bucks county is as follows: For Assembly—Pierson Mitchell; Sheriff—Thomas P. Miller; Prothonotary—Thomas J. Janney; Register—Milton Dalthouse; Recorder—Lewis S. Haight; Clerk of the Orphans' Court—D. G. Burroughs; Clerk of Sessions—Henry

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

A CATHOLIC priest of Ohio has called CARL SCHURZ "the BISMARCK of America." All right. We are content with the designation.

THE Ohio Democrats will have to get 65,000 votes out of the Republican majority of 1872 to elect FRANCIS WILLIAM, and we don't believe they are going to do it.

A MASSACHUSETTS paper calls upon the Republicans of that State to "fall in, stop growling, and close up." Pretty good advice that, to Republicans everywhere.

THE Democratic State press labors under the double disadvantage of a great range and variety of views on many subjects, and next to no sense on any one of them.

PERSHING has learned something. He now believes that it is easier not to commit blunders than to repair them, and that for practical purposes the smallest modicum of foresight is better than all the hindsight in the world.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, has a GUIBORD case, now. The Roman Catholic priest will not allow the remains of JOSEPH KELAN, the editor of the German paper at that place, to be buried in consecrated ground, because he "wasn't a good Catholic."

THE Memphis *Appeal* says: "The prospects for business were never more flattering than now. The planters, merchants, mechanics and business men generally are in fine spirits." And this is a fair specimen of the tone of the leading journals of the entire West and Southwest.

A NEW YORK paper says of that infamous swindle in the Alexandria lottery that it is no worse than in every lottery drawn south of Mason and Dixon's line. This is true: the lottery curse in the South is the next curse to slavery, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* helped to set the foul fiend in motion.

IN NEARLY every other State in the Union except Pennsylvania, the temperance people generally decline to act as assistant Democrats, and the number of vacancies of this kind in our own Commonwealth is steadily increasing. They are getting tired of doing the scavenger work of the Democratic party.

IT TROUBLES the *Post* to think that the national debt was reduced three and a third millions of dollars during the month of September. It is not strange, however. Under a Democratic administration the very opposite would be the result, and our contemporary naturally sees in this honorable discharge of the obligations of the Government another attack on the "time-honored principles" of its party.

NOTING the defeat of Mrs. MINOR, the Missouri woman who claimed the right to vote, and whose case was brought before the Supreme Court, which decided that neither she nor any other of her sex will be allowed to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, the New York *Mail* thinks the case might have been settled much easier by her opponents claiming that she was a Minor, and therefore, not entitled to the elective franchise.

EVERY corrupt scoundrel in New York will soon be raising the cry of "reform." Here is a fellow named HAMMOND, running for Senator on the TILDEN ticket who, while Assistant Attorney General, took from a certain Life Insurance Company between $4,000 and $5,000 for fees, &c., while the company was undergoing investigation by the State authorities as to its soundness! HAMMOND now has TILDEN'S support, and TILDEN is a great reformer.

THE pretended greenback issue of the Democracy here and in Ohio is a sham and a cheat, and no one knows it better than do the fathers of the weak and unnformed of their votes. The real issue is whether the Democratic party shall come into power in this country with all the accumulated political sins of fifteen years upon its head, bringing to the top once more the very element that caused all our country's woes and losses, and created the tremendous burden of the public debt.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes a very encouraging letter of the political prospects in the State. In the course of his review of the reports from the several counties says: "In no Republican county in the State, except in Allegheny, has there been or is there the least organic trouble with the party."

Why except Allegheny? There is no "organic" trouble here, nor trouble of any other kind.

THE Ohio Republicans are already driving in the Democratic outposts. Last year the Democrats of the town of Findlay, in that State, elected their Mayor by eighty-nine majority, and their Clerk over a very popular Republican. A special election was held on Monday for Clerk, and the Republicans elected their candidate by 137 majority, on a very full vote. This skirmish is hopefully indicative of the manner in which the main battle of next Tuesday will go.

ONE of the active men at the meeting of those members of the Union League, in Philadelphia, who are opposed to the Republican City ticket because, as they say, it represents a corrupt element, was an enterprising gentleman who was once entrusted by a friend with money to pay his taxes. This distinguished enemy of corruption appropriated the money to his own use and gave his friend a forged tax receipt. He was compelled, afterwards, by the Tax Receiver, to refund the money thus bagged by him, and he has ever since had a very keen sense of the corruptness of Philadelphia office-holders. He wants a tax receiver chosen who will not be so almighty particular, you know.

TOM COLLINS' man, of the Philadelphia *Times*, gets over the allegation that PERSHING voted in Johnstown against the Constitutional amendment giving soldiers the right to vote by saying that if HARTRANFT had been at home he would have voted the same way. Not quite. HARTRANFT was a soldier, and no soldier would have voted against his own right to a vote. Besides that, HARTRANFT voted the Republican ticket at the first election held by the soldiers after they got the right of suffrage, in 1864, and like all good soldiers, voted the way he was shot. PERSHING reserved all his shots so as to make them tell most effectively for the rebels, and he voted the way *he* shot, but he neither voted nor shot on the Union side.

FOR thirty years or more it has been predicted that the Missouri river would some day break through the long narrow strip which divided it from the Platte river some distance above the mouth of the latter, and thus, the soil being sandy and trivial, yields rapidly to the attrition of water, and of late the currents have made marked inroads, great bodies of land and huge trees being swept into the river. Last Tuesday morning the few remaining yards of earth intervening suddenly gave way, and the waters of the Missouri burst with fury into the Platte, the increased elevation of whose waters, which of course is permanent, will cause the bottom lands to be more easily overflowed when the usual rises occur. The calamity is a serious one, and places a large area of the best alluvial land of Western Missouri in danger.

THE Director of the United States Mint, who has just returned from an extended examination of our Western mining facilities, says the evidence of returning prosperity throughout the Northwest is everywhere apparent, and that nearly all the cities and towns through which he passed exhibited unmistakable signs of progress and growth. His conclusions, after thorough investigation and inquiry as to the condition of the mining industry west of the Rocky Mountains, and the probable yield in the near future, are that the increase in the production of gold and silver next year will range from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and that this increased rate may be expected to continue for four or five years to come, which yield, together with the returning prosperity of the Northwest, should have an important bearing upon the vexed and complicated question of a return to specie payments.

THE speech of President GRANT, delivered a few days ago at the army reunion at Des Moines, Iowa, in which he said: "The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation;" "leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions, and keep the Church and the State forever separate," accord thoroughly at once with the highest liberty of the State and with the genius and history of Protestant Christianity. Yet the Roman Catholic Vicar General of Iowa, denounces these timely utterances as "illiterate, unstatesmanlike and incendiary"—another proof that the aim of the whole ultramontane movement in this country is the utter destruction of our entire common school system. The war begun upon that system in New York, and carried on in Ohio, may be upon us in Pennsylvania before long.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

In the general interest taken in the State canvass, the importance of attention to our own county ticket has been somewhat overlooked. The Democratic leaders privately concede that we shall carry the county by from two thousand to five thousand, but, while yielding this general fact, still hope to be able, by personal persistency, and by a complete re-arrangement of their county ticket, to elect their candidate for Sheriff. They have made up their minds to sacrifice everything else to this, and to this end they are laboring to compel such a reconstruction of the ticket as will leave PATTERSON a clear field for his operations.

One of the means used to accomplish this result is to attack, abuse and vilify the Republican candidate for that office. They do not pretend that his personal character is not good; nor do they make any allegation that he is unfit; but they seize hold of the fact that two or three of the present deputy sheriffs have been charged with abusing their positions for their own personal benefit, and attempt to associate Mr. FIFE with them by the mere coincidence of the fact that he, also, is a deputy sheriff.

We do not mean to discuss the affair in which these men were involved. The Grand Jury, before whom the charges against them were sent, have ignored the bills of indictment, and have thus testified their conviction that the charges were trivial and unsustained. But, whatever may be the facts in their case, they alone are answerable. Mr. FIFE was not one of the number against whom the charges were made, and is in no way amenable to the public for their acts. We do not ask to have him exonerated, at their expense; but we do ask that he should be judged by his own acts, and not by those of others.

Mr. FIFE has been a long time in the Sheriff's office, as a deputy, and in all of the many years he has served there, no charge affecting his integrity, as a man and an officer, has ever been made against him. He has faithfully discharged his duties, as a subordinate officer, and to very general satisfaction; and his enlarged experience so eminently qualifies him for the Sheriffalty that he is commended to the people of the county as one who knows all about the intricate duties of the office to which he aspires.

Mr. FIFE has lived in this community all his life, and the excellent character he has established for his best recommendation. In every department of life he has maintained and preserved a clean record, and he stands, as a candidate, upon his own individual merits exclusively. He is not answerable for what others may or may not have done; and we want an examination concluding, if elected Sheriff, (as he certainly will be, all of PATTERSON'S blowing to the contrary, notwithstanding,) he will administer the office honestly, fearlessly and correctly. He has been tried and found trustworthy in a subordinate position, and may therefore safely be trusted in the chief place. If experience is of any value in the knowledge of the duties of the Sheriff's office is of any service; if official integrity is of any importance; and if personal capacity and purity of character are in any way to be regarded as qualifications for such a place, Mr. FIFE may safely challenge the severest scrutiny of the people, for he possesses them all in large measure. The opposition of mercenary assailants, whose support of the other candidate is bought with a price, passes for nothing. They are the Swiss soldiers, fighting under the banner where the most wages is about; and the people of Allegheny county will not be drawn away from the support of an honest, worthy, capable and true Republican, because the Dugald Dalgettys of politics raise their feeble voices against him. A tried, true and trusty man is not to be cast off upon such idle clamors as Mr. FIFE has been assailed with.

We advise our Republican friends throughout the county to give no heed to these attacks; but rally to the support of the entire ticket, regardless of it. Considerations do not affect the integrity of their candidates. Their ticket is composed of men in every way worthy of their support, and it is their duty to stand by them, one and all, unflinchingly.

RETURNING TO THE OLD SYSTEM OF BANKING.

If the Democratic platform of this State means anything it means that the National Bank system shall be abandoned and that we shall return to the old system of banks under State control.

A correspondent, writing from Elizabeth, in this county, very truly says that if the young men of this day, and the men who have become citizens since 1863, could fully comprehend the annoyances, worries and losses that befel the people under the old State bank system they would not, for one moment, tolerate the idea of a return to it. A very large proportion of the voters of to-day consists of men who have been naturalized, and young men who have come of age, since 1863, and they can know nothing from personal experience, of the actual facts in the case. They will, therefore, excuse one who has passed through three periods of commercial revulsion to recur to the situation, financially, before the Government furnished us a national currency which is of uniform value throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Prior to 1860, the currency in circulation was furnished by the banks of all the States, and its value depended upon the character of the banks issuing it, as well as upon the distance from home at which it was circulated. It was the aim of all the banks to get their paper into circulation as far away from home as possible, to prevent its presentation for redemption; and the currency that furnished the staple of daily transactions in any business community consisted of the paper of distant banks, and the paper that was of the lowest repute crowded out that which was nearest par. The good paper was hoarded for special use; but the questionable paper was kept afloat. It was an axiom of finance, then, that doubtful bank paper was sure to displace that which deserved belief.

In this city at that time, Missouri bank notes constituted the bulk of what was known as "currency," as distinguishable from bankable or par funds. All business at stores was carried on with "currency," which had to be sold to the brokers at various rates of discount, and all business at the banks had to be done with par funds. Mixed in with Missouri money was to be found a small proportion of Ohio and Kentucky notes, but as the rate of discount on these was less than on the Missouri issues, they were generally laid aside for special use.

The difference in value between "currency" and "par" funds was a severe tax upon every man in business, to say nothing of the trouble in discriminating between the notes of several thousand banks, issued in different States, each note varying from every other in appearance. The Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal* of Feburary 7, 1860, quotes Eastern exchange at 3@4 per cent. premium for "currency," and ¼@½ for "par" funds. That was the rate of difference between the two, and that was the loss sustained upon every man who was compelled to take this depreciated currency.

Our correspondent very correctly says that if any one will take up Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter for 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, the four years of the last Democratic National administration, and compile from it a methodical statement showing the discount charge on the currency at that time by banks and bankers, it will be found that it cost the people during that period, more to make their money par than it does now to pay the interest on the bonds held by the national banks. This is a fact beyond question, and it is worthy of the serious attention of all who are tempted to return to the leeks and the flesh-pots of Egypt.

We have got away, thank heaven, from that abominable slavery, and no one who passed through the experience of that system will entertain the idea of a return to it, such as the Democrats of Pennsylvania propose. It was a burdensome, expensive, troublesome, perilous system. Every man in business was in terror, from day to day, lest some bank should break, and he should be found with some of its paper in his hands. We have a sound, safe and uniform currency, now; and no sensible man will want to return to the times when Gallipolis and Missouri money, and Wildcat bank notes formed the staple of the currency.

THE VACANCIES ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."

When the Democratic County ticket of this county was first nominated it consisted of five Irishmen and Catholics and three Americans. Mr. ROBERT H. PATTERSON, the candidate for Sheriff, and one of the three American nominees, having had this fact thrown up to him as an objection to the ticket wherever he went, has been scheming, ever since the nomination, to get rid of this portion of the ticket, and have other men put on who will help it along, and not be a drag to it, as the present ticket is, in his judgment.

He has succeeded, so far, in driving off the candidate for Register; but the man selected to fill his place (JOHN ROUTH) was too sharp to be used as the catspaw to draw roasted chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of the Democratic monkey. ROUTH has too much regard for himself to allow his name to be used for the exclusive advantage of the candidate for Sheriff. It was a shrewd adventure, for PATTERSON, but he hit upon the wrong man. He will find somebody else, perhaps, who has less discernment than ROUTH.

The next point is to get rid of O'REILLEY, one of the candidates for Commissioner, and the candidates for Treasurer, Recorder and Clerk of the Courts. PATTERSON has his men ready for these places; but he will do well to consult them, beforehand, and not have any more declinations. The gentlemen who consent to go upon the ticket in place of those who have been or will be unceremoniously kicked off, understand, of course, that they go upon the ticket solely for the benefit of Mr. PATTERSON. It is to help him along, and not themselves. The one object of running a county ticket in this county at this time is to elect Mr. PATTERSON to the Sheriffalty. The other candidates are mere bobs to his kite.

How the Irish gentlemen alluded to relish the treatment they are receiving, we are not able to say; but it is presumable that they are used to it and will submit dutifully. They and their friends have been hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Democratic party for many long years; but they are mere Gibeonites, and must not expect to occupy any but a servile place. They stole a march upon the Democratic leaders in getting upon the ticket, in the first places and they must now be made to understand that they are odious and objectionable, and a dead weight upon the party. They are good enough to vote for the party, but not good enough to share its honors. They can do the work, but must not look for their pay. They are *taboo*. Every Irishman must leave the ticket, because he is dragging it down by the odium which the sweet-scented Democrats attach to his presence. He is a short-haired serf, and the men who wear swallow-tailed coats and turn up their noses at Irishmen cannot bear to see him on the ticket. Let all the four remaining objectionables get out of the way promptly, and they will thus avoid being kicked out. Mr. PATTERSON is confident he has no chance as long as he is associated with them.

There is, thus, one vacancy on the Democratic ticket, with a splendid promise of four more; and over the entrance to the rooms of the Democratic County Committee is written this warning to all aspirants for the vacant places—"No Irish need apply."

OHIO.

A well-informed and not over-sanguine friend, who has just returned from Ohio, brings us the following encouraging reports. He says:

"I find matters most encouraging. I went down to the people who know the voters to learn the situation. *They are all confident.* Counties which last year were against us will this year be for us. There is an occasional individual, suffering from business depression, has been led off, the great body of the business public are thoroughly aroused to the dangerous nature of Republican success. I attended a Methodist Conference on Sunday last, and the minister could not resist hinting at the school question from the pulpit. A hearty, loud 'Amen!' burst from the audience, which indicates the current of public opinion every where."

APART from the serious troubles in Western Turkey there are many other symptoms of political disturbance abroad, strongly suggestive of events which preceded recent European wars. Almost every week brings tidings of some fresh developments of continental armaments. New levies, new ships, new guns are being raised, launched, and made with the greatest rapidity. Meanwhile diplomatists and sovereigns are holding interviews which recall those of Plombieres and Biarritz. The Prussian Foreign Minister, the Duc Decazes, recently held a conference with the Russian Foreign Minister, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in Switzerland, and it is easy to guess that the Franco-Russian alliance, which is so favorite and idea with Parisians, has been under discussion. The Emperor of Germany is now on a visit to Italy for the purpose of holding a conference with VICTOR EMMANUEL. It will be remembered that a secret alliance between these two sovereigns preceded the outbreak of hostilities in 1866. At the same time, it is difficult to understand how any inducement can be offered which would tempt VICTOR EMMANUEL into a new campaign. Italy was not "made" in 1866. She still wanted Venetia and Rome. Both of these she has now, and there is nothing more for her to gain to which she is reasonably entitled. It is barely possible that even BISMARCK would offer to secure to Italy the Austrian provinces of the Adriatic, or that even the possession of the Trieste would tempt the Italian Government into a new war, which might involve the loss of much that has been already gained. The unfinished work in Italy is the one factor which urges strongly for the maintenance of European peace, by removing one incentive to war. At the same time, the success of the principle of nationalities in the Peninsula is an encouragement to the Slavonic subjects of the Porte. Italian unity is a powerful argument in favor of Turkish disintegration.

IT IS usual, in stating the enormous city debt of New York to give the total, *less* the amount in the sinking fund, which is all right; but when the papers undertake to state the city debt of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh they invariably give the gross total, which *includes* the amount in the sinking fund. There is no fairness in this, and New York is not entitled to a deduction which is refused in giving the statistics of other cities. The total debt of New York city is about $160,000,000, but the amount in the sinking fund reduces this to $131,000,000. The total debt of Philadelphia is about $65,000,000, but the sinking fund holds securities which reduce it to $50,000,000. The total debt of Pittsburgh is about $13,000,000, but the sinking fund and the liens for the improvement of streets under the Penn avenue act, reduce the total amount to about $9,000,000. The newspapers in giving the debts of these cities uniformly give the *inside* figures for New York and the *outside* ones for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Another trick, in giving the statistics of the debt of Pittsburgh is to state the population at 86,000, which was the population of the old city in 1870. The South Side has since been added, bringing up the population to 120,000, and the amount of debt, *per capita*, should be calculated upon the latter figures, not the former.

Upon this, the only proper basis of figuring, the debt of Democratic New York is about $150 *per capita*, while that of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh is only $75, or half that of New York. The *per capita* rate of Brooklyn, another intensely Democratic city, is as high as that of New York, if not higher.

THE Philadelphia *North American's* official table of the domestic exports from that port to foreign ports during the month of September shows an increase of $755,346 over the corresponding month last year, the total being $3,206,971, of which $2,334,736 was in foreign vessels and $872,235 in American, $1,106,225 being sent to England, $769,232 to Belgium, $526,347 to Ireland, $264,891 to Germany, $116,631 to the British West Indies, $98,353 to Italy, $70,522 to the Netherlands, $94,275 to France, $66,112 to Austria, $58,121 to Cuba and $34,642 to Venezuela. The number of vessels in which these exports were shipped was 111, tonnage 71,023, of which 28 were American, tonnage 17,898; 41 British, tonnage 37,122; 16 Swedish, tonnage 7,856; 12 German, tonnage 7,112. Of the commodities there were 9,200,712 gallons refined petroleum, 1,371,935 gallons crude petroleum, 530,087 gallons naphtha, 1,464,888 pounds oilcake, 696,027 pounds leaf tobacco, 381,646 pounds tallow, 65,260 gallons molasses, 45,347 hides, 370,054 pounds leather, 540,800 pounds cotton, 401,079 bushels wheat, 14,020 barrels flour, 348,110 bushels corn, provisions $432,763, and a miscellaneous variety of other goods. The trade for the month makes a good exhibit and is fully up to the usual standard for this port.

IN THE State of New York, as in Ohio, a wide-spread reaction has taken place since the last election, in favor of the Republican party. In the latter State it appears to have been limited to no particular section or district. In two-thirds of the counties the Republican party at the recent town elections either maintained its supremacy or made gains, while in less than a quarter of the counties the Democrats gained. In the remainder, either no elections were held or the returns have not yet been received. The net Republican gain since 1874, as shown by the New York *Times*, is over fifty. Nine counties were revolutionized. Last year these counties elected one hundred and three Democrats and sixty-eight Republicans. This year they elect ninety-eight Republicans and seventy-four Democrats, which is a Republican gain of thirty. In the southern tier counties the net Republican gain over last year is twelve; in the northern counties nine; in the lake counties seven, and in the Hudson river counties four. It does not seem possible for the Republican party in that State to be defeated this year, unless some extraordinary or unforeseen event should occur.

THE election of HARTRANFT and RAWLE can be prevented only through the negligence or perverseness of Republicans. The Democrats have not the power to defeat them, and it is daily becoming more and more apparent that Republicans are not under the dominion of the imp of the perverse, or in love with loafing. Let us all work diligently all the time from now until the second of November, remembering that our candidates represent the Republican principle, the triumph of which in the nation a year hence will be greatly advanced by giving our ticket a heavy majority this year. Indeed, we are already engaged in the next Presidential contest, and HARTRANFT and RAWLE stand for the men for whose election we shall be laboring in 1876.

NOT A HANDSOME PICTURE.

Victor E. Piollet as Painted by David Wilmot.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

When David Wilmot offered his famous proviso, during the Mexican war, to prevent any territory which might be acquired by that contest from being devoted to slavery, it aroused the fury of the South and startled the Democratic party of the North. The boldness of such a proposition from a Northern Democrat took the South by surprise. It was thought in the slave States that no Democrat would dare to assume the *role* of dictating how the territory which that war was precipitated to acquire should be devoted, when part of the original plan in encouraging Texas to set up her independence was to secure the extension of slave territory. Northern men in this way add to the slave States. This was as well understood in the South at the period as it was known that Stephen A. Douglas was the author of Abraham Lincoln. Hence, when Mr. Wilmot offered his famous proviso, the South was startled—it was aroused to the sudden consciousness that the Democratic party of the North contained an element which it could not control in the future. Mr. Wilmot had no idea of going outside of his party when he proviso. He stipulated merely for what was right, and felt that unless such a restraint was put on the slaveholder there would be no certainty to the permanency of our free labor boundary as long as a foot of land could be devoted to the uses of African slavery; and that without such a restriction the slaveholders would always be ready to plunge the country into war purposely to acquire territory.

When David Wilmot returned to Northern Pennsylvania he had offered his *proviso*, he found that the slave power had followed him, and that the Democratic leaders of his Congressional district had received their instructions from the masters of the South to destroy him. One of the men who first began to hound Mr. Wilmot was Victor E. Piollet, who, without any cause, opened his batteries of vituperation and detraction to malign the man who, but a few short months before, had saved him from the disgrace of rejection when nominated for postmaster, and for sending to the United States Senate. The people of Northern Pennsylvania will never forget the estimate which David Wilmot put upon Victor E. Piollet in October, 1847. The writer of this article well remembers a meeting which these men had at Towanda, in 1848, when Wilmot came home to meet his constituents. The great Democrat and the dough-face met face to face at an immense meeting at the Court House, when Wilmot, with that courage and candor which always distinguished him, arraigned Piollet before his friends and neighbors, convicting him of positive falsehood, forcing him to confess to personal treachery, and overwhelming him with disgrace, and he barely escaped from the Towanda Court House without being subjected to the indignant violence of the people whom Wilmot had aroused by his eloquence and manly defense of freedom. While David Wilmot lived, Victor E. Piollet never recovered from the effects of his exposure. But the slave power has increased, expanded, and at length assumed the magnificent proportions of the Republican party. Piollet remained a doughface Democrat, ready in the South to play a more obsequious tool of the slave power, and when the Fugitive Slave law was passed he hailed it as a measure of constitutional right. Mr. Wilmore languished in the man thoroughly, and never trusted him. When he consented to his being nominated on the Legislative ticket he was warning that he would disgrace his county, and Wilmot was right, as the famous Piollet bribery case proved.

This brief mention of the past history of Mr. Piollet is not a personality, it is a leaf from the political history of the State which may well be studied this time. If the illustrious Free-soiler, Wilmot, were living he would paint Piollet as he has often portrayed him, as unfit to be trusted personally, as shallow in his political convictions, and servile in his partisanship. Piollet is not a man to whom we have put him forward for a responsible office, and they are bound now to take him with all the odium of his past history and all the more unenviable notoriety since. It is our duty to see that the people are not deceived in this man. The United States Senate hesitated to place this man in charge of the moneys of the army, and it may be well for the people of Pennsylvania to hesitate long and persistently before they place the money of the State in his charge. History is a good teacher. In this case her admonitions are well worthy of being heeded.

WAGES IN 1823.

A Curious Letter Found in the Pulpit of St Andrew's Church, Philadelphia.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

When the old pulpit in St. Andrew's Church, on South Eighth street, was demolished a few days ago, to give place to a more modern and handsome one, the tools of the workmen revealed an old letter, yellow stained by time, that had been deposited there by the men who had constructed the pulpit a half a century ago. It is written in contempt of all rules of orthography, and will be of interest to the mechanics of the present day. It reads as follows:

Saint Andrew's Church was commenced August, the year of our lord one thousand Eight hundred and twenty three and finished The year of our lord one thousand eight and twenty-three. This church was Bilt for Mr. Bedell which was sead to Bee a very smart man. John Hazelhurst are Warden Elex. James Clark and Benman Rubing master house Carpenters when this church was finist there was a Bout thirty house Carpenters working at it for the most Part day and a day. Bricklars was working for one dollar 37½ cents a day Plasters one dollar 25 cts a day Stone Cutters working for one dollar a day and Barnabey are working for one dollar a day and we are all glad to gitt that much, a day other mechanists acawrdingly no times are so hard that mechanists them is marring out and in Each other to live cumnifeble Without a good deal of trouble and a Singley man cannot aford to git marred.

Still we have good markts and cheap and plenty to eight and rents and as many puthy guaries and as cheary ones as the Country cay produce John Burton and Charles R. Gaskill. Are Bilding on the pulpit in this church and we tuck the liberty to Right a few lines and putt them under the Bibel Shelif to let you now how hard times is fore us to gitt along. Now I hope When these lines found and open times will Be better that without they are at Present and that Pepel may all Become of one mind and worship Lord in Sincerity and Truth.

Rought and Sin ed by
JOHN BURTON
CAARLES R. GASKILL.

May 11, 1823.

Baker Turns Up and Makes a Statement.

It was stated by the papers yesterday, in publishing the Charley Ross letters which have lately been made public, that the man who is known by the name of Baker had run off, and that this added to the belief that the whole story was a base fabrication. It seems, however, that there has been a mistake, as Mr. Baker was found in this city to-day. He gives the following account of himself:

When I went to Darlington I let Mr. Ross know that I expected to obtain a situation there at my trade of carpentering. When I arrived there I was unsuccessful, and went to my father's house, at Eagle Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. I stayed there three days, and came to Philadelphia on the 23d of September, and took board at No. 1619 Market street, and obtained work here. When I arrived in the city I thought Mr. Ross had dropped Nelse Boothe, which is the reason for my not letting him know of my return. As soon, however, as I saw the story in the papers I went to him and reported my return. In regard to the report of my being a fugitive from justice in South Carolina, I will say that the statement is utterly false. The fact that I met the man named Nelse Boothe is the truth, and Mr. Ross has acted on the advice I gave him, and telegraphed to London to the police authorities to investigate the matter.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

CHARLEY ROSS.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE MYSTERY.

MORE MYSTERIOUS LETTERS.

The Missing Child Said to be in England.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Another matter in connection with the case of the abducted Charley Ross has just been made public. On the third of last month Mr. Ross received at his store the following letter:

MR. ROSS:

If you find the address of William or Walter Baker, and let me know through the paper you shall you [sic] son. Baker is the only man who hands I will trust it in. Your boy is alive, but will take time for to get him. Advertise for Walter or William Baker, who once lived at George's Station, S. C. I think he is in Philadelphia. I want this thing settled soon, for I am worried to deth about it. I want to leave the country, and I want you to have you boy, as our game is now gone up. I did not take him, but was to have a shair in the money. I know where he is and you shall have him in 5 weeks—no sooner —and no money. Westerveil don't know where he is. Nor does Mrs. Mosher. I am the ONLY one. I want to get out of it the best I can.

Don't publish this but hold quiet and find Baker, and believe me *I know*. When you have found the address of Baker put this in the personel column of the *Ledger*.

One of the 4. I have found him.

Don't show this to the newspaper men, for I want it quiet, and I work fast now. I pity you much.

1 OF THE 4.

The handwriting was bold but scrawling and irregular, from appearances the work of a man unaccustomed to handling the pen. The paper was large letter size, crumpled and soiled.

Inquires about George's Station showed that it was on the South Carolina Railroad, between Charleston and Augusta, about forty miles from Charleston, although it was not to be found in the gazetteers or postoffice directories. The following was published in the personel of the *Public Ledger* on the 5th:

"Will Walter or William Baker, late of George's station, S. C., send me his address?

"C. K. Ross, 396 Market street."

The publication of the "personals" brought to Mr. Ross' store promptly next morning (the 6th) a young man who said that his name was Walter T. Baker, and that he had lived at George's Station, S. C. He was a man of about twenty-four, sunburned, evidently one accustomed to labor with his hands. He subsequently said that his occupation was that of a carpenter. He was of stout build, light complexion and his appearance not that of the kind of men usually described as "early to wake." There had been inquiry for him, he said, and he was anxious to know what for. Mr. Ross did not immediately explain to him, but holding up the mysterious letter at a distance, so that he could see the handwriting, but not the words, said:

"Do you recognize that handwriting?"

"Why, that looks like Nelse Boothe's," he immediately replied.

"Who is Nelse Boothe?" demanded Mr. Ross.

"Why, a man who used to work with me down in South Carolina getting out barrel staves."

Further questioning brought out the facts that Boothe was from the North; that he had sought Baker out when he was down there two years ago, as a fellow-Northerner, and that Baker had procured him work. He called himself Nelson, or Nick Boothe, and Baker did not regard him as "straight." He had been connected with a circus company, he believed, as a strolling mountebank, but was hard up and disgusted needed. He had proposed to Baker once to rob the village postmaster at George's station, and to share the plunder. This Baker dissuaded him from, and shortly after he (Baker) came North, after borrowing some money from him, and he had never seen him since. It appeared that Boothe left South Carolina about three months before the Charley Ross abduction.

After listening to this history Mr. Ross said: "You must find that man. You owe it to yourself and to me. You are putting a job up on me. I won't write no more, so that ends it. You will find the boy where I say, and by the time you get this I will be in New York—and I will be comfortably." I got money and you can't catch me in no trap. Do as I say and you will succeed. Some detective has put you up to this. What I have said is true, so help me God.

You can't know any more if you see me, for I don't know. You want to see me only for to cop me. You will find the boy at Trenton. So good-bye. I didn't think you would try that game after I told all. I am the only person who knows where he is.

This was the work of the same hand, but it was more scrawled than the other letter, and the latter portion was so blotted as to be undecipherable.

On his way home from work that evening young Baker was crossing Walnut street at the corner of Nineteenth street at dusk. He was hailed by a man accompanied by a woman. Both were entire strangers to him. The man said: "This is Mr. Baker, formerly of South Carolina, I believe?"

Mr. Baker replied: "I am; but as you have the advantage of me, may I ask your name?"

The stranger answered: "It is not necessary for you to know. Somebody wishes to see you on business of importance tomorrow morning at the West Philadelphia depot, between 7 and 8 o'clock. Will you please make it convenient to be there?"

Baker said he would, but wanted the name of the person. The stranger told him that he would recognize the man at once when he saw him. He refused to answer any further questions, and he and his companion were soon lost in the crowd.

Baker sent word to Mr. Ross through his employer on the fourth street, and asked an uncle, who is employed by E. C. Eby & Co., wholesale grocers of No. 520 Market street, to go with him to the place of meeting. The two went to the depot and there a tall, slim man, neatly dressed, with a high hat, was walking up and down the platform. Suddenly this man stepped up to Baker, siezed him by the lappels of the coat and exclaimed, "Do you know me?" Baker recognized him as his former South Carolina acquaintance. The uncle was some distance off at this time and the man explained that he sent for Mr. Baker because he had been a friend to him when he needed one and he was determined not to tell his story to any one else. He then hurriedly reported mainly what he had told Mr. Ross about the stolen child being alive and well, and at the place in England which he had mentioned. He implied that he expected Baker to turn this information to account in a pecuniary way, and that he had confided in him to show his gratitude for the kindness he had shown him, for when Baker asked him about the return of some money he had advanced him, he intimated that he could make "a good thing" out of the return of Charley Ross and pay himself several times over. In the midst of the conversation the whistle blew and the train started. The man jumped aboard, bade him goodbye, said something about going far away where it was useless to look for him, and was seen no more.

This was related to Mr. Ross, who told Baker that he might need further assistance, and requested him not to change his address without letting him know. On the eighteenth ultimo Baker told Mr. Ross he was going to work at a town not far from this city, and disappeared. Mr. Ross has written to the address given, but has received no reply, and the relatives of Baker do not know anything of his whereabouts. All efforts to get tidings of him have failed.

Such is the story as it is now given. When first made it was considered that it was intended to effect the Westervelt trial, then in progress, but since then Mr. Ross has communicated with the London police on the subject. Capt. Heins, who has had charge of the case, says there is nothing in it, and Mr. Ross receives letters professing to know about his child, &c., almost daily. He don't seem to want to say much about it, and the mysterious disappearance of Baker, and the complete covering of his movements certainly appear to be very strange.

ANOTHER BOGUS INSURRECTION.

The Rumored Outbreak of the Colored People at Friar's Point, Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 5.—The following private telegram was received from Helena, Arkansas, this morning: The negroes threaten to burn Friar's Point, Mississippi, to-day. Several whites from there reached here at two o'clock this morning, for arms and assistance. A good many men have just left for there, and many more are ready to go if needed. Serious trouble is threatened. A gentleman from Friar's Point gives the following statement in regard to the condition of affairs there: Brown, the colored Sheriff, who is a candidate for re-election, came to Memphis last week and purchased a considerable quantity of ammunition, which he took to Friar's Point and distributed among his friends. On Saturday night last the Democratic Conservative Convention was held there, and a ticket nominated in opposition to the one headed by Brown. Senator Alcorn being present was called upon for a speech to which he responded, and in the course of which he criticised Brown's official career in a severe manner. Brown, who was present, became much excited and threatened to clear the house if he did not awake." There had been inquiry for him, he said, and he was anxious to know what for. Mr. Ross did not immediately explain to him, but holding up the mysterious letter at a distance, so that he could see the handwriting, but not the words, said:

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MEMPHIS, TENN., October 5.—A telegram was received here from a prominent steamboatman at Helena, to parties here, asking for arms and men to go this evening to Friar's Point; but the Assistant Press Agent here telegraphed, at a public party at Helena, at noon, asking if any collision had occurred or if any trouble was apprehended; but failing to get a report, is of the opinion that the danger was magnified in the first instance.

ME

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 9, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 6, 1875.

The amount of railway stocks and bonds on which the different rates of dividend and interest were paid in 1874 in England is shown by a table recently compiled by *Herepath's Railway Journal*. A comparision of the figures thus obtained with similar figures taken from Poor's Manual shows some striking differences. The non-dividend paying shares in England in 1874 were $240,000,000 out of nearly $8,000,000,000 of railway capital, while in the same year out of $1,990,000,000 American railway capital $1,145,406,794 paid no dividends. This might be partially accounted for by the fact that a great part of the railway capital of the past few years is merely nominal, the work of construction having been carried on by means of bonds. The pernicious results of this practice can be seen in the next comparison for the amount of railway bonds on which default has been made in the payment of the interest is in England but $2,500,000, against $500,000,000 in America. Passing from cause to effect again, we find the rate of interest paid by more than half the English railways is less than 4 per cent., while an American railway, with good credit and in a strong condition, is counted lucky if it can sell a 6 per cent. bond at par. The proportion of debt to share-capital explains a part of this difference also, the funded debt in England being only 28 per cent. of the capital, while in the United States it is 55 per cent. Evidently a pension pledges a hundred dollars' worth of property for a loan of $26 ought to get it on better terms than one that raises $55 by loan on the same amount of property. The margin for security is as 74 to 45 in favor of the first named borrower.

In mitigation of this rather unflattering comparisons we can urge the newness of our enterprises against the development, age and stability of the British system. It can also be said that while more railroad in this country than in England pay no dividend, the number of those who pay above six per cent. is also far greater. In fact, the policy of American railways is either to pay a good dividend or none at all; the number of dividends so passed in 1873 makes this comparison more unfavorable than it would otherwise be. Such corporations as the Pennsylvania Railroad and New York Central paying eight per cent. on seventy and ninety millions have no equals in England. It might also be said that the very existence of a large share of the defaulting railway bonds, which are discreditable to our share in this comparison, is due to the readiness of English capital, previous to 1873, to foster enterprises whose bonds no prudent American would have taken.

—The local money market continues quiet with a somewhat increased tendency to ease, now that a call for a bank statement has been received, and there is more disposition on the part of the National banks to employ their funds in discounting the best commercial paper. The general satisfactory condition of affairs in mercantile circles, combined with the fact that nearly all of the mills are in full operation, would indicate an active call for loans from legitimate borrowers, but the fact is that paper of the class which the banks will handle is not offering in such quantities as to absorb all the loanable funds in the banks. Rates of discount are easy. There are occasional call loans made on collateral securities at 5@6 per cent., while prime commercial paper of the usual length is ruling at 7@9 per cent. on the street. There is some increase in counter business incident upon the usual October opening, but the work is not yet about getting into operation. Eastern exchange continues in good supply and rules at par, while the dealings in local stocks and securities continue to display the usual lack of animation. We see that the Philadelphia *Ledger* states "that a proposition has been made to establish a clearing house for the banks of Pittsburgh and Allegheny." As Pittsburgh is the fourth or fifth banking center of the country, it is doing us some injustice to suppose that we have not had a clearing house in full operation for several years. The proposition is to inaugurate a regular statement of the condition of the banks, through the clearing house, a project, which we hope, will meet with the approval of bankers generally.

—The Nevada Bank of San Francisco opened on Monday last, with a cash capital of $5,000,000 in gold and the right to increase, at the pleasure of the trustees, to $20,000,000. The following are the officers of the bank: President, Louis McLane; Cashier, N. K. Masten; Directors, J. C. Flood, W. S. O'Brien, John W. Mackey, James G. Fair and Louis McLane. We take the following concerning the organization from an exchange:

The bank is incorporated under the general laws of California, its stock is liable to assessment, and the stockholders are personally responsible for all liabilities or losses incurred under a provision of the Constitution of the State applicable to banking and insurance corporations. The products of the Consolidated Virginia mine and of the California mine flow directly into the Nevada Bank. The bank is a party owner, in addition to its partially developed gold and silver mines in California and Nevada, the following well known mines on the Comstock lode:

Name.	Capital.	Market value.
California mine	$ 5,000,000	$28,520,000
Consolidated Virginia mine	10,800,000	39,240,000
Savage	11,200,000	11,200,000
Best & Belcher	10,800,000	4,428,000
Gould & Curry	10,800,000	2,160,000
Imperial	10,000,000	1,000,000
Hale & Norcross (original stock)	1,600,000	1,000,000
Total	$109,300,000	$89,548,000

The quotations above is founded on street transactions in San Francisco during the past week, while the Bank of California was unpacking and examining the stocks closed, and is from 30 to 50 per cent. below the ruling prices prior to the failure. Some of the above mines, the bank party own the following mills, some of which are worth $1,000,000 each: Consolidated Virginia, California, Occidental, French, Mariposa, Sacramento, Douglass, Empire, Nevada, Morgan, Sierra and others, besside the great Sierra Nevada Flume, the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Work, and several short-line railroads.

—The following is a statement of United S ates currency outstanding, issued from the Treasury Department September 30, 1875:

Old demand notes	$ 60,982
Legal tender notes, series of 1874	30,091,441
Legal tender notes, new issue	1,023,540
Legal tender notes, series of 1869	270,846,132
Legal tender notes, series of 1875	8,840,993
One year notes of 1863	66,725
Two year notes of 1863	20,450
Two year coupon notes of 1863	30,950
Compound interest notes	357,490
Fractional currency, first issue	4,328,170
Fractional currency, second issue	3,139,784
Fractional currency, third issue	3,163,640
Fractional currency, 4th issue, 1st series	6,204,147
Fractional currency, 4th issue, 2d series	1,983,193
Fractional curr'y, 4th issue, 3d series	4,994,292
Fractional currency, fifth issue	17,481,576
Total	$415,574,997

—The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York for the week ending yesterday are $5,837,619; against $6,866,219 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $8,378,130 for 1873. The total exports of produce from the port since January 1, this year, amount to $191,280,900, against $224,858,723 for the corresponding period of 1874, and $223,546,358 of 1873.

—THE Comptroller of the Currency issued the following circular yesterday:

Dangerous counterfeits are in circulation of the denomination of $5 of the following banks: The First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois; The First National Bank of Paxton, Illinois, and The First National Bank of Canton, Illinois. Nearly the entire amount of the genuine $5 notes of these banks have been withdrawn from circulation and no additional issues will be made. The Controller is desirous of retiring the whole amount from circulation, and national banks are requested to transmit to the Treasurer for redemption all such notes as may come into their possession.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 6, 1875.	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:50
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5-20's, 1865, coup			122¼		122¼	
5-20's, 1864	119½		119½		119½	
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼		119½		119½	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¾		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1867	120¾		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1868	120¾		120¾		120¾	
10-40's	116¾		116¾		116¾	
10-40's, coupons	117¼		117¼		117¼	
Currency 6's	124½		124½		124½	
New 5 per cents	117¼		117¼		117¼	
Western Union Tel.	76¾	76¼		76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	36¾	35¾		36¾	35	36¼
Panama	129			130		
Adams Express	101			101		
Wells Fargo Express	103		103½	103½		103½
American Express	73		73	73		73
United States Ex	49¾		49	49		49
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾		107¾	107¾	107¾
Erie	17¼	17¼		17¼	17¼	17¼
Erie preferred						
Michigan Southern	84¾	84¾		84¾	84¾	84¾
Illinois Central		96		96		96
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	96¾	96¾		96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago & Northw'n	39	38¾		38¾	38¾	38¾
Do preferred		80		80		80
Rock Island		103	103½	103½		103½
St. Paul	34¾	35		35	34¾	35
Do preferred		62¾	63	62¾		62¾
Wabash common						16¾
Ohio & Miss.-app.	16¾			16¾		16¾
Union Pacific	62¾	64		63½		63½
Harlem		131		131		131
Hannibal & St. Jo	17¾			17¾		17¾
Atlantic & Pacific	17¾			17¾		17¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref.						
C. C. & I. C.		93¾		93¾		93¾
Missouri 6's				102¾		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	50½	50¾	56
Reading, ex. div	13½	....	....
United Co's of N. J	....	....	100
Oil Creek	....	....	100
Lehigh Valley	61¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley	92	....	....
Central Transport'n Co	....	....	47
Empire Transport'n Co	....	....	52¾
Pa. Canal St. L. in. b	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Money more active at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Custom receipts $352,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Bankers' balls 479@483. Banks are shipping currency more freely to the West.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 117 and closed at 116⅞, with sales in the interim at 117¾. Rates for borrowing 1-64 and 1-32 per diem, and 7, 6 and 5 per cent. per annum. Loans also made that. Today $175,000 gold left San Francisco for New York.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments firm. Railroad bonds were firm in late dealings; United States funding funds advanced from 89 to 89⅝; land grants from 85¼ to 86. Six and Western Pacific from 95 to 95¾. Central Pacific sold at 102⅝; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated, coupon gold bonds, at 87; Rock Island 7s at 109 and Louisville and Nashville consolidated at 82¼@83. The St. Paul Company threw out a disaster advertised to purchase $100,000 of their second mortgage bonds under a call which can be operated upon the 25th inst., the bonds to be delivered October 30th. Trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph land grant will open sealed proposals on Friday for sale in trust of $50,000 of land grant bonds of the company. This reduces the outstanding bonds of the trust, originally for $1,000,000, below $800,000. The *Express* says: "It would not be surprising if the money market showed a hardening tendency in the future, as it is an indispensable fact that until the crops are moved that crops commenced to move from the interior to the seaboard. Until then all sections will have difficulty fall feeling prevails, and accounts from different parts of the country are hopeful as to the future of general business."

STATE SECURITIES QUIET. The stock market opened firm, but subsequently there was the renewal of depression which has characterized the dealings for some days past. The change in the feeling was not marked except in prices, being chiefly in Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific. The former opened at 63¾ and left off at 63½, the closing 64 per cent., touching 63¾. Union Pacific sold at 64 on the first call, declined to 63¾. New Jersey Central rose to 101¾ and Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 75¾, but there was a decline in Quicksilver, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Erie were firm. At second Board the market was strong except in prices, being chiefly in Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific. The former opened at 63¾ and left off at 63½, the closing 64 per cent., touching 63¾. Union Pacific sold at 64 on the first call, declined to 63¾, rose to 64¼ and closed at

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

"WE ARE not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the late war."—*President Grant at Des Moines.*

OUR Republican friends in Ohio have only a week more in which to prepare for the triumph of their State ticket. Let all hands at once fall to work. Governor HAYES' majority ought to be at least forty thousand.

ABSENTEEISM from the polls is morally a crime. Positive law may not reach it, but the consequences do. Let Republicans everywhere see to it that the party force is thoroughly organized, and that a full vote is brought out.

IT IS gratifying to note that our people are manifesting greater sobriety in the matter of personal expenditures. The dry goods importations at New York last month were a million dollars less than for the corresponding month of 1874.

THAT notorious Copperhead, HENRY CLAY DEAN, who hails from "Rebel Cove," Missouri, is to speak in Ohio this week on behalf of the Democracy. His first yell will be belched at Chillicothe, the home of Governor ALLEN. The managers have not engaged JEFF. DAVIS, as yet.

THE "reform" Democratic nominee for Governor of Wisconsin is likely to be compelled to resign his candidacy, on account of certain damaging revelations which have lately been made, implicating him in various schemes of fraud, peculation and plunder. The Republican prospects are improving from day to day.

THE falling off in the exportation of railroad iron from Great Britain to this country still continues. During the month of August just ended the total was 13,000 tons, against 5,000 for the corresponding month last year; and for the eight months ending August 31, the total exports were 17,591 tons, against 78,531 tons for the relating period of 1874.

THE Yazoo (Miss.) *Democrat* says: "There is no Radical ticket in the field, and it is more than likely there will be none, for the leaders are not in this city, and dare not press their claims in this county." Considering the fact that Yazoo county has fifteen hundred Republican majority, this is unfortunate as a misdoin. It means that there is a fixed determination on the part of the Democrats to prevent colored citizens from voting.

THE *Temperance Vindicator*, true to its purpose to elect the Democratic ticket, says that PIOLLET is a "Christian citizen." On the other hand the Philadelphia *Times* represents him as a profane swearer, and the Tunkhannock *Republican* calls him a "loud-mouthed, coarse-grained, played-out politician and a true-blue whisky man." The *Vindicator* knows the man as well as the others do; but it has taken a contract to elect the Democratic State ticket, that's the fact, agency, and hence tries to make it appear that a brawling old blasphemer is a "Christian citizen."

DANIEL DREW, the New York religious stock-jobber, who has been for many years a member of an Evangelical church, and has founded a theological seminary which bears his name, thus binding up his name and his example with a grand scheme of philanthropy, has just been sued for a gambling debt. Having agreed to accept a thousand shares of Lake Shore at 70, he refused to do so. He had been paid a consideration when this agreement was made, but he does not offer to refund it. He keeps the fee and refuses to fulfill the contract. This is one of the most painful and humiliating spectacles of the time.

THE Democratic papers charge that the national banks make enormous sums of money, and that they have extraordinary privileges. But if that is so, the privileges are open to all. They are not a monopoly. Any one with the requisite capital can start a national bank, if he chooses. If the privileges are so great, and the chance for making money so enormous, why do not the Democrats take hold of the chance? The door is wide open for them, all the time. PERSHING has shown *his* faith by his works, by subscribing for fourteen shares in a national bank at Johnstown; and the money making opportunity is as open to his supporters as it was to him.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, an influential Democratic paper, speaking of the political campaign in this State, says of Judge PERSHING that unless the record of his legislative speeches and votes now being published is a forgery, he is wholly estopped from making an honest speech in the campaign in support of the platform on which he stands. It adds: "The opposition papers are already using his own arguments against him with decided effect, and he will not hear the last of them till the day after election. It is somewhat amusing to learn that he is a stockholder in one of those national banks which are the subject of emphatic condemnation in his platform."

THE President hit the nail squarely on the head when he said, in his Des Moines speech, "Let us all labor for more security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and equal rights and privileges of all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. *Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall be applied to the support of any sectarian school;* resolve that neither State or nation shall support institutions save those where every child in the land may get a common school education unmixed with atheistic, pagan or sectarian teaching. Leave matters of religion to the family altar; keep the church and State forever separate."

MR. WALLACE tries very hard, as a Democratic orator, to belittle his own acts as a Democratic Senator. In his Clearfield speech he roundly abused the Republicans for funding the various debts of the States in 1870, while the record shows that he voted for the act under which that funding was established. He also clamored against the amount of the annual appropriation bills, nearly all of which he helped to frame, and for most of which he voted. He is lawyer enough to know the old commonlaw rule that a man shall not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong. If these acts of his were wrong, by what right does he try to take advantage of his own wrong? And if they were right, as he clearly thought they were when he voted for them, by what authority does he now call them wrong?

PONTIUS PIOLLET does not tell the farmers when he is speaking, and depicting with tears in his eyes the hardships of the tiller of the soil, and "the soullessness and corruption of corporations," that he is himself *a large stockholder and a director in a railroad company*; and that he is also a director and stockholder in a large manufacturing establishment; yet such is the actual fact. Why does he conceal the truth from his auditors? He was and is one of the most active men in the interest of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and he is directly interested, both as a captaiist and a manager in a mowing machine manufacturing company. He distrusts the Grangers with his speeches in denunciation of corporations, and then wheedles them into buying a machine made by a corporation of which he is a prominent part.

THE objection to Lynch law is not confined to its brutality. It judges so hastily that it is almost sure to judge wrongly. The lynching of SCHELL, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, is an instance. He was hung upon the evidence of his wife, who charged that he had murdered Miss LAUGHLIN in an attempt to outrage her. The crowd of excited lynchers accepted this testimony without the slightest attempt to verify it, and now it turns out that SCHELL was innocent, and that it was the wife who committed the murder. She was jealous of Miss LAUGHLIN, and, after enticing her into a lonely place, murdered her. The facts since ascertained go to show that, while SCHELL was undoubtedly a brute, his wife was a fiend, who preferred to hang her husband upon a false accusation to running the chance of being convicted herself. The lynchers must feel very proud of themselves, by this time.

PERSHING'S VOTE AGAINST THE SOLDIERS.

Nothing seems to annoy the Democratic papers so much as the resurrected record of PERSHING showing his hostility to any measure which gave to the soldiers in the army, during the late rebellion, the right to vote. They wriggle and squirm under it, and some, such as the Philadelphia *Times*, are reckless enough to declare, in the teeth of the record, that Judge PERSHING uniformly voted for every measure presented to carry into prompt effect the constitutional amendment conferring suffrage upon the brave defenders of the Republic. We have already, by a citation from the *Legislative Record* of 1864, shown this to be untrue, and we propose, now, to go over the ground again.

The Supreme Court of this State, in the early part of the rebellion, was Democratic, and this Democratic court decided that a soldier in the field could not vote. He must be at home, at his own residence, to enjoy that privilege; and under this adverse decision, tinctured, as it undoubtedly was, by the partisan feelings of the judges who rendered it, the Pennsylvania soldiers in the field had all to be brought home in 1863 to secure the defeat of that distinguished Copperhead, Judge WOODWARD, who was that year the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democratic party of the State was, at that time, bitterly opposed to any measure which secured to the soldier his right to vote; and the soldiers who came home for that purpose were reviled, abused and calumniated in every Democratic paper in the State. Judge PERSHING was a candidate for the Legislature, that year, upon the regular Democratic ticket, and if he uttered one word to show that he was not in sympathy with his party upon that question, the proof of it has not yet been submitted. The presumption is that he went with his party, and that he entered the Legislature in 1864 committed, as his party was, against the policy of allowing the soldiers to vote in the field.

In the meantime a Republican Legislature had framed an amendment to the Constitution, which imposed upon the Legislature the duty of providing, by law, such regulations as would secure to soldiers in the field the privilege of casting their ballots. Upon the question of submitting this amendment to a vote of the people, for ratification, Mr. PERSHING, along with most of the other members of the House, voted *aye*; but that was not a vote upon the merits of the question; it was not a vote to secure the right of suffrage to the soldier; it was simply a vote to submit to the people the question whether the Constitution should be so amended or not. Doubtless there lingered in the mind of every Democratic member of the House a hope that the people would vote the amendment down, and it was therefore, in their judgment, perfectly safe to leave the matter in their hands.

That such was the motive which actuated Mr. PERSHING is shown by the fact that, when the people came to vote upon this amendment, in the summer of 1864, he went to the polls at his then home, in Johnstown, and, in company with his fellow Democrats in Cambria county, *voted against the amendment*. We have the authority of the Johnstown *Tribune* for this statement, which has not been questioned. In casting this vote this wily Democrat manifested his real purposes and convictions. So far as *he* was concerned, he was determined that the soldier should *no* have the right to vote.

The people, as it happened, thought otherwise. The amendment was adopted in spite of Democratic opposition at the polls. But, *when* adopted, it was imperative, of itself. It did not, by becoming a part of the Constitution, confer upon the soldier the privilege of voting. It simply imposed upon the Legislature the duty of making provision to that effect, and, without this legislation, the amendment had no force. It did not execute itself, but left to the Legislature the task of putting it into effective operation. A vote, therefore, against the legislation enjoined by this amendment was, in reality, a vote against the policy and purpose of the amendment.

After the popular vote was taken upon the amendment, a special session of the Legislature was held in the latter part of August, 1864, to receive the returns of the election and enact the legislation rendered necessary by it. A bill to carry the amendment into effect was introduced into the Senate, amended, passed, and sent to the House.

As soon as it came up for consideration in that body Mr. PERSHING attacked it. He proposed to amend it by substituting a new bill which adopted the New York proxy act. Under this New York act, which allowed every individual in the army to vote by proxy, the Democratic ballot-box stuffers of that State organized one of the most extraordinary and extensive election frauds ever attempted in this or any other country. They ransacked the records of the hospitals and the graveyards, and by their aid, manufactured proxies by the thousand, and by tens of thousands. With these they hoped to be able to carry New York in 1864; but the fraud was discovered in time and frustrated. It was this system of fraud and scoundrelism which Mr. PERSHING proposed to import into Pennsylvania, and his Democratic colleagues in the House, well understanding the advantages it offered them, voted with him in a body to incorporate it in the bill. They failed, by a close vote, but every amendment that was offered to it which was calculated to obstruct the purpose of the bill and render it a nullity, received Mr. PERSHING'S aid and vote. The *Legislative Record* proves this, clearly; and no man can read its details without feeling that he was, throughout, an opponent of that bill and of the policy it established. He succeeded, it is true, in getting two new sections, which were offered by him, incorporated in the bill; but, when the bill came up on its final passage, and when the question involved was, will the Legislature perform the duty imposed upon it by the new amendment, or not? Mr. PERSHING *voted* NO! We have given the vote in detail, before, and need not now repeat it.

This was a vote not only against that particular bill, but against the whole policy of the bill. It was a refusal to carry out the injunctions of the new constitutional amendment. It was, practically, a vote to *deny* to the soldier the right of suffrage, because, without such legislation, there could be no such thing as military voting.

The Senate bill having been amended in the House was sent back to the Senate, and that body non-concurred in the amendments. Committees of Conference were appointed, and Mr. PERSHING was one of the conferees on the part of the House. These committees reported that the House recede from a few of its amendments, and that the Senate concur in all the other amendments. This report, the record says, was adopted in both Houses; but there is nothing to show that it was adopted unanimously. The yeas and nays were not called, and that was all.

Now, from the fact that Mr. PERSHING was named on this committee, and that its report was adopted, the impudent claim is set up that this was the final vote upon the bill, and that Mr. PERSHING must therefore have voted for it. But it does not follow. As Mr. MCPHERSON in his Lancaster speech said:

> The record shows that the report of the Committee of Conference was adopted. There is no evidence whatever of its having been unanimously adopted. There was no yea and nay vote upon it. The vote taken was either viva voce, or by a stand-up count. In either case there was no record, the majority of voices, or votes deciding it. There being no record, no one has a right to assume that it was an unanimous vote, or even a right to assume that Judge Pershing was present. The record does not show whether he was or not. This action took place in the night session. On the only yea and nay vote taken that night his name is not recorded. He offered no motion during that sitting. He made no sign whatever during it. He may have been there, but there is no evidence upon the record which enables any one to assert it.
>
> The record does not show that Judge Pershing voted on the adoption of the report; nor that he was present. A presumption necessarily arises that he did not vote for it, because it could not have been in harmony with his views, since it struck out the two vital sections which the House inserted on his motion, and concurred pro forma in the report of the committee. The presumption cannot be rebutted except by proof to the contrary, which it rests with Judge Pershing or his friends to produce. You cannot infer the friendship of a recorded enemy. It must be proved. It cannot be proved from the Journal of the House or the *Legislative Record* for they contain no evidence to establish it.

But, beside all this, a vote upon the adoption of the report of a Committee of Conference is *not* a vote upon the merits of a bill. It is simply a vote in favor of one House receding from its amendments to it, and of the other House concurring in other amendments. Those portions of the bill not affected by the amendments had previously been passed upon finally, PERSHING'S vote being recorded against them, and they were not in question before either House. The adoption of the report of the committee adopted the amendments only.

We have thus seen that the Democratic party, in 1873, was bitterly hostile to soldier-suffrage; that Mr. PERSHING was in sympathy with it; that he voted at the polls against the adoption of the amendment giving soldiers the right to vote; that he voted for the infamous proxy system as an amendment to the bill to carry that amendment into effect; that he voted against the bill on its final passage in the House; and that he was most probably not present in the House when the report of the Conference Committee was adopted: and we are therefore justified in concluding that Mr. PERSHING was inflexibly hostile to the whole system of soldier-suffrage and would have kept the soldiers from voting, if he could.

HOW PERSHING DEGRADES THE JUDICIARY.

There has never been an instance in Pennsylvania politics, so far as we are now advised, of a judge on the bench running for a State office. It remained for PERSHING to set that evil example, and he stands alone upon the bad eminence he has chosen.

It has been the pride and boast of Pennsylvania, from time immemorial, that her judiciary was pure, spotless, and above suspicion, and that her judges were men who would scorn to use their places for their own political benefit. The bench has never, in this State, been considered as the stepping stone to higher or other official honors, and no Pennsylvania judge has heretofore felt himself free to sit upon the bench either while seeking a nomination, or after a nomination was obtained.

The sanctity, the purity, the high tone, the rigid impartiality and the freedom from political bias which have so long and so creditably distinguished the administration of justice in Pennsylvania, owe their existence and their general prevalence to the stern rule which has excluded political ambition from the bench. No man who is a candidate for political honors can be an impartial judge. The temptations to use his place and his power for his own and his party's benefit are too strong for our ordinary human nature to resist. The spirit may be willing to struggle against them, but the flesh is too weak. Hence the provision in that unwritten code of honor which prevails in such cases, that a judge who desires to become a candidate for political place must resign his judgeship. The bench, otherwise, would become too low in its defilement for honest men to occupy.

In New York a different spirit has obtained the mastery. The Chief Justice of her highest court has fought his political battles with one hand while pretending to administer justice with the other, and has not scrupled to have it known that he was canvassing last year for a nomination for Governor (he is also an aspirant now, for the Presidency) while hearing, in the meantime, the pleas of those who were parties to suits before him. But then, New York is the only State in the Union that has been able to turn out such judicial monstrosities as BARNARD and CARDOZO, and there must be something corrupt in a judiciary that could tolerate such base creatures as they were, and put up with the political vagaries of Chief Justice CHURCH. The example of New York, therefore, is not to be pleaded in this behalf. If New York prefers a judiciary whose garments are bedraggled in the mire, we may pity her taste in such matters, without feeling the least inclination to follow her. The higher and better example of Pennsylvania has challenged general admiration, and a love for the right must prompt an adherence to it.

That Judge PERSHING should stand forth prominently as a political judge is as much to his discredit, personally, as it is injurious to the good name which the State has earned by the purity and stern, unswerving impartiality which have characterized her judiciary. There is good reason to suspect that the severity shown by him in sentencing the derelict Commissioners of his county was a part of his plan for compassing his nomination for Governor. That it was used to that end, and with his full knowledge, cannot be questioned; and a judge who is capable of playing the political demagogue on the bench is capable, also, of using his position to advance his political purposes. His tame and belittling attitude for him to occupy, taken at its best; and no man who respects the judicial calling, who appreciates the nobility of the bench and the high moral tone which of right belongs to it, would be guilty of sitting in judgment upon his fellow men while soliciting their suffrages for a State office.

The spectacle presented by Judge PERSHING is not a pleasant one for Pennsylvanians to witness. It dissipates the high consideration the people have always entertained for the bench, and infuses into them the suspicion that their exalted estimate of its great purity is but an illusion of the imagination. If the example is to go unrebuked it will be imitated; and if Mr. PERSHING succeeds in his aspirations, the bench will be chosen, hereafter, as the highway of political preferment. It will be degraded to the level of New York, and we shall have our BARNARDS and CARDOZOS as the legitimate sequents of our PERSHINGS. All our past will go for nothing; and our future will be as dark and gloomy as the past has been bright and cheering.

It behooves the people of this State, who respect their judiciary and would preserve it from reproach and shame, to rebuke the mere politician who belittles and degrades his judicial office by holding on to it while a candidate for Governor, and so teach him, as well as all who come after him, that they will not tolerate the pernicious example of uniting the bench with politics. Their own good name is involved in it, and that of their State; and they must be as jealous of both as if they were guarding the apple of their eye.

INTERROGATING JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

One of the serious objections to the latter-day policy of loading down our Judges with the appointing power is the danger that, in selecting Judges, they will be chosen more with regard to their probable exercise of the appointing power than to their personal fitness for the office; and we have now in Philadelphia, an illustration of this danger in letters of interrogation addressed by the Reform Association to the candidates for judges, demanding to know how they intend, if elected, to act in the matter of appointing an Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

The new Constitution, very unwisely, as we have always thought, takes the power of choosing the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia out of the hands of the people, (although leaving it in their hands in every other county,) and confers the power of appointment upon the judges of that Court. We have never been able to see any good reason for this, and if it grew out of a distrust of the people of that city, as it seems likely it did, the action reflects but little credit upon the Constitutional Convention.

The appointment, it so happens, is to be made this year, but by the Judges now on the bench, and not by the court as it will exist after the Judge, who is to be chosen this year, takes his seat. A committee of the Reform Association, acting under the conviction that the reverse was the fact, and that the appointment would be made after the induction of the new Judge, instead of before it, addressed a letter to Mr. MITCHELL, the Democratic candidate for Judge, and to CRAIG BIDDLE, the Republican nominee, in which they say they "are instructed by the executive committee of the Reform Association to inquire of the candidates for the Judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas as to their views with regard to the appointment of Mr. WILLIAM B. MANN, for the Prothonotary of that court," and that "the vote of the Judge now to be elected will, it is believed, decide the question."

To this offensive and impertinent missive, Judge BIDDLE replies thus:

> "Inasmuch as the Prothonotary of the court is to be chosen before the Judge now to be elected takes his seat, your question has no pertinency as addressed to the candidates for that office.
>
> "I have, however, no hesitation in saying to you that, in my opinion, a candidate for judicial office should not attempt to promote his success by making pledges in advance in regard to the appointments which may be in his gift.
>
> "If the system which you have attempted to inaugurate should be countenanced, a judge's election might be made to depend, not on his fitness for the office, but on the popularity of him whom he is pledged to appoint as tipstaff, crier, or prothonotary of his court.

"Having made no pledges hitherto, I purpose to keep myself entirely free from them, so that if my fellow citizens shall decide to retain me in office they may feel that I have done nothing to prevent the exercise of my unbiased judgment on all questions that may come before me."

This is courteous and dignified, but plain, and as terse as it is plain. It is a fitting and well-deserved rebuke to an attempt to make the choice of a Judge depend upon his preferences for an appointment it is supposed he may be called upon to make. The policy of putting such an appointment into judicial hands may be a bad one; but the exercise of the appointing power, so placed, is to be, and of right should be, left to the sound judgment and discretion of the Court, unbiased by pledges or commitments of any kind. The effort to extract such commitments and pledges, upon the eve of an election, from candidates for judicial place, is an effort, consequently, to debauch the judiciary, and turn it to office-seeking ends. In the choice of a man to fill a place upon the bench, the duty of the voter is to make sure that he is voting for the best and most capable man, and no consideration as to whom he may appoint, when elected, should be permitted a moment's weight. The Constitution in placing the appointing power in the hands of the court, did not intend that the exercise of that power should be left to a previous public scrutiny. Its object is to repose a weighty power in the hands of judicious men, and to leave the use of it solely to their discretion and sound judgment.

It is to be hoped that the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia is capable of acting wisely and prudently in the choice of its clerk; and that an attempt to ascertain beforehand how this power is to be exercised will be treated with the contempt it deserves. Under any circumstances, the interrogation of a candidate for judge as to what he means to do when he gets upon the bench, is totally destructive of that judicial independence we are all interested in preserving, and we are glad Judge BIDDLE has so flatly refused to become a party to it.

THE papers of nearly all the principal trade centers of the United States are agreed that business is not only reviving, but on a basis of permanency; that it is not a sporadic spurt with a corresponding reaction. The grand moving power is of course the golden harvest of grain, cotton, and other heavy agricultural staples now ready for the garner, and soon to come forward. The New York merchants not only report a large increase in the volume of freight, but the jobbers a very large increase in tonnage. The aggregate by three trunk lines West for the present year is 800,000 tons, or one-seventh in excess of the business for 1874. In freight east bound, the total is estimated at 950,000 tons, or 150,000 tons in excess of last year. On the Erie, the freight is greater than in any year since 1870. The Chicago *Real Estate Journal* of last Saturday says:

> "From the East and South, and from districts nearer home are reported more cheering news, from manufacturing and mining circles, and a large number of heavy capitalists have recommenced operations in their lines of industry. The improved condition of affairs at the money centers is beginning to be realized here. A great deal of money has been released by the requirements of grain operators, and already collections are coming in with much more freedom, and requisition made on reserves at the East for money to meet the demand."

And the St. Louis *Dispatch* of the same date concludes a survey of the general trade of that city as follows:

> "The entire mercantile status is much better than could have before been imagined. On all sides cheerfulness prevails, and buyers and sellers move about with an air which betokens the looker-on that everything is safe."

Another encouraging indication, going to show that the era of extravagance and reckless expenditure, even in legitimate business, has gone by, is the fact that the credit system has been restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and that a marked tendency to a cash basis is everywhere observable.

FAUNCHEOUS PIOLLET is just now trying to ingratiate himself with the farmers; yet he, only last year, voted for a Democratic merchant and banker for Congress in preference to a Republican Farmer and Granger. He denounces lawyers and bankers as dishonest and corrupt, but votes for them whenever his party demands it. He is now supporting PERSHING for Governor, who is a lawyer and a stockholder in a National bank, in preference to Governor HARTRANFT, who is a farmer; and he stands pledged at all times to vote for the Democratic candidate, whoever or whatever he may be, against any man presented by the Republicans, no matter how preferable the latter may be. The Bradford *Reporter* says:

> "Last fall Piollet publicly proclaimed that if his party did not nominate a farmer for Congress and the Republicans, did, he should vote for the latter. What was the result? The Republican party presented Mr. Laporte—a gentleman who has been a farmer all his life, and who has never been engaged in any other calling—and a gentleman who, it is admitted on all hands, is eminently fitted for the position; while the Democrats nominated a merchant and banker. Which of the candidates were good men. Did Piollet adhere to his pledge? His reason for not doing so is given by himself. He said after the election: 'I intended to vote for your Laporte, but the officers of our railroad convinced me that I must support Powell, in order to maintain the reputation of our company.' What a good Granger!"

MR. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, of Massachusetts, delivered an address to the farmers of Wisconsin, at their State Fair, last week, on the subject of transportation. The Chicago *Tribune* says of it:

> It is a calm discussion of facts, with no vituperative twaddle thrown in. The farmers of Wisconsin are asked to consider the fact that the railroad system has made farms of Wisconsin, and by just so much the defects in the system and the remedies for them impartially.
>
> The root of the railroad trouble in the West is, Mr. Adams finds it, put in the national characteristic of going ahead too fast. Too many railroads, a consequent incapacity for fair profits—this, in a nutshell, is the case. How is the trouble to be remedied, the problem solved? And here we get the gist of the oration. It treats the railroad as an anomaly, not to be classified with other economic facts. Government ownership is not the remedy. Rigid routine laws are not the solution. What is needed is a calm and educated public opinion, which will vary in accordance with the varying incidents in the case. This opinion must be made effective in some way. Massachusetts, by a happy legislative accident, has hit upon that way. It has a Board of Railroad Commissioners with simply a supervisory power. This board investigates every complaint made to it, without cost to the complainant. It makes suggestions to the railroad authorities, and reports to the Legislature those suggestions and any action taken upon them. It is a lens which concentrates public opinion upon railroad officials, and so makes the public conviction burn into official minds.

PAUNCHEOUS PIOLLET made a speech to a Democratic meeting in Lancaster on Thursday night last. He positively refused, the *Examiner* informs us, to respond to the requests frequently made by persons in the meeting, to answer some of the charges made against him the evening before by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON. Not one word did he have in denial of the Bradford county record, which we published a few days since; not a word had he to say about his infamous treatment of his mother-in-law and sister-in-law; and he had no word of denial for the charges made against him while a member of the Legislature. On all these points PAUNCHEOUS was silent. He wants bygones to be bygones, you know; and he thinks this stirring up of old records is mean and unjustifiable. He may have narrowly escaped bribery, as a member of the Legislature; he may have made a fortune out of his canal contracts; he may have played a sharp game on his mother-in-law and her daughter in the matter of that farm; but, that is all past, and he wants to wipe out the old score and begin anew. But the old score will not wipe out. Like the stain of blood, it sticks, and all the ingenuity of PIOLLET will not rid him of it.

WE STATED the other day, in discussing the impropriety of a candidate for Governor remaining upon the bench while a candidate, that Judge PERSHING was the first instance, in the political history of Pennsylvania, of a Judge so regardless of official propriety and judicial decency. We are now reminded by the Bradford *Reporter* that, when Judge WILMOT was a candidate for Governor, in 1857, his sense of propriety would not allow him to be a candidate while presiding over the courts of that district, and he promptly resigned. His chances of election to the place of Governor were just as slim, then, as PERSHING'S are, now; but he did not let that consideration sway him for a moment. He was mindful of the proprieties of his place, and he cherished too high a sense of judicial dignity to permit him to run for an Executive office while sitting on the bench. But then, WILMOT was a high-toned statesman, while PERSHING is only a puny Cambria county Democrat.

OF THE October outlook for business the New York *Bulletin* says:

> With the incoming of October the autumn is sufficiently advanced to enable the observer to form some judgment as to the drift and extent of the fall trade, concerning which there are so many diverse opinions. Without entering into minute details—which would only be a repetition of facts we have been recording from day to day during the past month—it need only be said, that while trade for September was probably not up to the anticipations of people who are accustomed to indulge sanguine hopes without duly considering whether they are warranted by the surrounding conditions, but little is risked in saying that in many of the leading branches the sales in the aggregate have been quite up to those of previous seasons, when there was less croaking. If all the others have not done as favorably as was expected, it is well to bear in mind that the autumn is not half over yet, and that with a continuance of the present delightful weather, considerable accessions to the large number of country buyers now here are certain.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Then came October full of merry glee:
For yet his noule was totty of the must,
Which he was treading in the wine-fat's see,
And of the joyous oyle, whose gentle gust
Made him so frolic and so full of lust."

St. Louis has just organized a Steamboatman's Benevolent Society.

Milwaukee is gaining an unenviable notoriety as a grain-gambling center.

The business tide has at length turned, and "Hope smiles reviving round."

Of all seasons in the year, this is the best to take a contemplative look at the country.

Dr. Fulton, of New York, judging by his church troubles, baptizes all his converts in hot water.

The big Indianapolis Industrial Exposition was this year run with great success—into the ground.

It is proposed in England to organize a workingmen's excursion to America next year. Glad to see 'em.

All the money voted Henry Ward Beecher has been raised and paid over, and now let the nastiness drop.

The rival Connecticut and New York oystermen are making b-oysterous demonstrations toward each other.

John Morrissey is going out of the gambling business, preparatory to going in for a seat in the New York Senate.

So great is the English apple crop that in some parts of the country the publicans are retailing cider at a penny a quart.

Several more illicit distilleries have recently been broken up in the Southeast, and officers are on the track of many others.

The foliage has taken on gala colors. There is scarcely a patch of woodland or field that is not afire with gorgeous glow.

In Ceylon large apes are now regularly employed to pull cocoanuts. They are said to select suitable fruit with great discrimination.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks that the coal product for this year will be half a million of tons less than it was last year, and last year the product was beyond a million of tons less than in 1873. Therefore it appears that, according to every probability, the coal product and consumption for this year will be by round numbers, a million and a half of tons less than it was two years ago.

The Venango *Spectator* gives us the following romantic history of a Meadville bell: "The bell on the First Baptist Church in Meadville is the first church bell used in Washington city. It was taken from the Tenth street Baptist church, of Washington, when the building was torn down to make room for the edifice in which President Lincoln was killed, and was purchased by the Meadville church. George Washington occasionally came at it, and worshipped in the Tenth Street church."

A man in Williamsport, Pa., the other day, was engaged in carrying a hod, at a new brick building in course of erection on one of the streets of that city, when he accidentally fell from the scaffolding to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. He had just unloaded a hod full of brick, and had the hod turned over and was in the act of sitting down on it, when it slipped over, causing him to turn a complete somersault. In his descent he struck a board fence, breaking it to the ground. Strange to say, he was not injured, but the perspiration were observed standing out on his forehead as he arose from the ground. He was evidently more scared than hurt, as he finished the balance of the day's labor. The fence was a complete wreck.

About four months ago there appeared in our columns an account of the accidental slipping of an ordinary tin whistle, about the size of a two-cent piece, into the throat of Mary Jones, eldest daughter of Evan Jones, of Easton. Since that time every effort to remove the foreign body has failed. On Sunday morning, September 26, says the *Free Press*, the child was taken with a sudden and violent fit of vomiting, during which the tin whistle was expelled. The tin coating had all been worn off the iron body of the toy, which itself presented an appearance of having been subjected to the action of an acid. The sufferer was at once relieved, and her condition has continued to improve ever since. The amount of irritation caused by the presence of the whistle was considerable.

The Uniontown *Genius* says: One of the reasons for the withdrawal of the veteran editor, Seth T. Hurd, from the Brownsville *Clipper*, is, that he has entered into arrangements with a Philadelphia publishing house to prepare a Primary English Grammar for use in our public schools. We know of no man more capable of writing such a work than Mr. Hurd. He has been dealing with words and sentences all his life, has always had the reputation of being a very exact writer, and long ago he published a valuable little work entitled "Hurd's Corrector," showing many of the common errors of speech and writing, and giving corrected forms of the same. We congratulate the publishers on having secured the services of Mr. Hurd, and feel satisfied that the public will be pleased with the introduction of such a work into the common schools.

A three-year-old son of Mr. William Howell, of Cambria township, met with a shocking death on Saturday afternoon last, in consequence of having swallowed nearly half a vial of a preparation known as fever drops, a deadly poison if taken in any but the smallest of homeopathic doses. Another child in the same family, as well as a little son of one of Mr. Howell's neighbors, also partook of the medicine, which rendered them very ill for a short time, but fortunately they had not indulged to a sufficient extent to produce death. The little victim, however, who paid the forfeit with his life, expired in great agony in about three hours after taking the fatal draught. The medicine is said to have been in the house for several months, if not years, and this fact, as well as the additional fact that the cork in the vial was so firmly fixed that it seemed impossible for any child to remove it in the ordinary way, may account for the seeming carelessness of the parents in permitting so dangerous a drug to fall into the hands of the unfortunate child whose sad and sudden death under such painful circumstances has brought untold grief to a greatly bereaved household.—*Ebensburg Freeman.*

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 29th says: It can no longer be denied that some epizootic disease, not unlike the epizooty of three years ago, has at length made its appearance in this city. The veterinary surgeons state that thus far no instance has been discovered in which there seemed any probability of a fatal result, and the present epidemic is thought to be caught by the sudden fall of temperature. The first symptoms are hard sneezing, and an increased secretion of mucous indicative of an inflammation of the nasal passages. In several of the stables of the Philadelphia street car lines the disease has made its appearance, but thus far has proved sufficiently severe to occasion either inconvenience or uneasiness. In the Fifth and Sixth streets stables about eighteen horses are suffering more or less from the epidemic, though only five of them are unfitted for work. There are twenty-five horses in the same condition at the Green and Coates streets stables, but most of them are still working. The Citizens' line and the Market street line both have a few horses under treatment for a disease resembling epizooty, and two or three from the stables to the Girard avenue line from the epidemic, though some little trouble. Thus far, however, no case has proved fatal, and it is believed that the disease will soon disappear.

Another case in point illustrating the character of a majority of the tramps who are on the march at this season of the year has occurred at Huntingdon. About two weeks ago Mr. Jacob Gilliam, of that place, took in a wayfarer who was sick, ragged, dirty, wretched and out of money. He procured medical attendance for the sufferer, and took the best care of him until Saturday; when, on going up stairs to see his patient, he found the bed empty and its occupant gone. He immediately looked about his premises, and found that a gold watch, two or three gold chains, a pair of bracelets, and about twenty dollars in money were missing. He instituted a search for the stranger, and learned from a gentleman that his man was seen in Juniata township, and during the night Mr. Zilius started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing him, on Sunday afternoon, a few miles this side of Markleysburg. He brought him back to Huntingdon and lodged him in jail.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Bonnets—"Pull-backs"—New Combinations in Velvet and Wool—New Costumes—New Dinner and Reception Dresses—Children's Fashions.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September 30, 1875.

When women return from a three or four months' sojourn in the country, the first thing they want is a bonnet. No subject, probably, has such absorbing and perennial interest for the average female mind as this one of bonnet. How does my bonnet look? or, how do I look in my bonnet? are questions which even the most intelligent women ask every time they make a change in their head gear. It may be also because bonnets are always an unknown quantity. No woman ever knows how much or how little an one she is going to get for her money. They set all laws of proportion and value at defiance, for saucer or coal-scuttle, the price is always the same; they are the subjects of every capricious wind that blows, and economy is out of the question when you once place yourself in the hands of a milliner. In vain you say you do not like much trimming, abhor trimming, and have got a feather that will "match;" blandly she takes your feather, declares she knows just what you want and sends you home a bonnet with four yards of ribbon hanging at the back, and bill in proportion. When felt hats were introduced, sensible women smiled; they thought they had got the best of the milliners at last, but the results show that they were mistaken and that the milliners are equal to that and every other emergency. An American felt hat, untrimmed, can be bought for one dollar and a half; an imported felt hat, untrimmed, for about two dollars and a half. A lady bought an American felt the other day, "raw," and took it to a milliner to have it bound, trimmed and made ship-shape. A bill came home with the hat for twenty-five dollars. She went in haste and indignation to the gentleman who presided over the finances of the concern (as men nearly always manages to do that), and asked if there was not some mistake. "No, madame, twenty-five dollars was correct." "Why," said the lady, "the hat itself only cost me a dollar and a half, and to pay twenty-five dollars for trimming it, is absurd." "But madame will observe," remarked the polite man of business, "that it is nearly covered with velvet at ten dollars per yard; that it has upon it a velvet leaves which cost eight dollars; that an expensive wing has been added in the back; that the labor of an artist has been expended in the endeavor to conceal the fact that the hat cost originally so small a sum."

What could madame say to that?

This is the reason why many milliinery houses have failed, they have not and will not adapt themselves to circumstances. A minority only are wise enough to see that but few ladies now have from twenty to fifty dollars to spend upon a single bonnet, and take advantage of the opportunity which it affords for useful and not inelegant winter hats at avery moderate price.

Shapes are in great variety, but a small, rather oval crown and straight brim which admits of a full trimining beneath, is the favorite for married ladies. Young girls wear a pretty miniature edition of the "Gainsborough" upon their heads, or else the Bonnets of velvet very much trimmed with lace will appear as the season advances. Feathers, birdsand the wings and heads from birds are used for full dress occasion and Chantilly are all applied to velvet bonnets in conjunction with velvet flowers, the fine lace being sometimes used to cover or veil—as it is called—the velvet. "Russian" lace is a novelty, expansive but coarse and not likely to acquire much favor, as few ladies can afford it and it would probably prefer a genuine antique, of which it is only an imitation.

FULL BACKS.

The cheap wit which usually expends itself upon some part of a woman's dress, has found a mine in the tied-back skirt which has been most industriously worked. It is not with the critic in the independency of a style which indicates so much of the outline of a woman's form: but from this point of view there is no reason whatever for the strictures. Why is a woman's form any more indecorous than that of a man, and why should not a dress outline the form it covers? If it does not, what is the object of a form at all? and why should beauty in design or art itself be cultivated? Twenty-five years ago women wore an en

SUPPLEMENT.

ADDRESS

OF THE

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania;

The political campaign upon which we are entering is one of more than ordinary importance, and we therefore invoke your hearty co-operation in our efforts to press the claims of the Republican party to public confidence and support.

The success of that party is essential, in our judgement, to the prosperity of the State, to the perpetuity of the Union, and to the permanence of the principles upon which the Government is founded.

The control of the administration of State affairs fell into Republican hands in 1861, and we point with pride to the record of that control. The State debt has been reduced from forty millions to twenty-three millions of dollars; the State taxes upon real estate and upon the personal property employed in agricultural persuits have been repealed; the resources of the State have been developed; the admirable school system which distinguishes our Commonwealth has been fostered and strengthened; the orphans of her brave soldiers who fell in the war have been fed, clothed, educated and fitted for active life; and the varied interests of the people have been protected and encouraged.

Under no previous administration has the State been so uniformly prosperous and well cared for; and the slight experience which the people had last winter of one branch of the Legislature under Democratic control may well lead them to the conviction that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change in the administration of public affairs.

The candidates for State offices presented by the Republican party are in every way worthy of public confidence and of a hearty support. Governor Hartranft, during his six years' service as Auditor General, earned a very high character as a public officer, and his administration of the Executive Department has won the respect and commendation of all, without distinction of party. Unflinching integrity, unbending honesty and a faithful attention to the duties of his office, have characterized his administration throughout, and certainly no Governor ever more richly deserved a re-election.

Our candidate for State Treasurer is a new man to public life, but one in whom is combined all the qualifications of a good public officer. His capacity for the place is admitted by all, and his well-known character for integrity and business ability is also conceded by his political opponents.

Having, therefore, a State ticket strong in all the elements that commend candidates to public favor, a platform of principles which has challenged the admiration of Republicans throughout the country, and a record of State administration to which we can all look back with a pardonable pride, we are justified, as a party, in claiming that we have faithfully met our responsibilities and that we are entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

Parties are worthy of support only so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs; and as the Republican party is entitled to the credit of both, it justly lays claim to a verdict of popular approval.

There are many matters of detail in which the Republican party differs from the Democratic; but there is one radical difference which, so long as it exists, will render the existence of the Republican party a public necessity. That difference consists in the fact that the Republican party believes that the United States form a Nation with all the functions of a National Sovereignty, while the Democratic party regards the Federal Government as a mere league between the States, which are each, in its view, sovereign and independent. The Republicans believe in the indissolubility of the Union of the States, whilst the Democratic party believes that the Federal Government has no power to protect its own existence or prevent any State from asserting its independence.

This is a difference which involves the very life of the Government. When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, while James Buchanan was still in office as President, he shrank appalled from the duty of preserving the Union intact, and yielded to the advice of his Attorney General that there was no power in the General Government to coerce a State. Had that Rebellion occurred at the beginning, instead of at the close, of his administration, it would have been at once successful. Under the Democratic idea of State rights, Mr. Buchanan would have been compelled to let the Southern States go.

With the prominence at present given by the Democratic party to its one distinguishing doctrine of State Sovereignty, as opposed to that of National Sovereignty, the advent of that party to power in the nation would naturally bring with it the danger of a second assertion of the right of States to secede from the Union. Our previous experience of the inability of the Democratic party in power to attempt the coercion of a rebellious State should certainly be sufficient to teach the people the danger of entrusting the Government to hands too weak or too unwilling to protect it.

Should it ever become necessary, hereafter, to assert the power of the General Government to promote the public welfare, in any matter of general concern, as, for instance, in preventing local restrictions upon the free transportation of persons or produce, or in removing natural obstructions thereto, the Democratic, doctrine faithfully adhered to would prevent that party fromlegislating upon it, Congressionally. The National Government cannot, in fact, be carried on successfuliy, nor can the necessities of a people, with interests so great and so grand as those of the American people, be properly met and provided for by any party holding strictly to the idea that Government is but a federal league, of separate and independent State sovereignties.

The Republican party of the State and the nation stand now, as ever, by the rights of labor as entitled to the protection of the Government; by universal freedom and universal suffrage sustained by universal education; by the public school system, with the taxation of all for its support, and opposed to any division of the school fund for any purpose whatever; by the common law of the nation which interdicts a third election to the Presidency; by a tarff so adjusted as to be the least burthensome and most favorable to the interests of labor and industry; by the financial legislation which secures free banking upon a sound basis and provides for a safe and uniform currency, sufficient for the public wants; by such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from oppression and secure to the inventor a fair remuneration; by a faithful execution of the laws, the suppression of lawlessness, and the enforcement of the Constitution as it stands; and by that general policy which will preserve the Union intact, whether assailed from within or without.

We are now entering upon the closing year of the first century of American Independence; and it behooves the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who believe heartily not only in the words but in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, to show their faith by their works, and rally firmly and unitedly to the support of their principles. We counsel them, in view of the interests which are at stake, to forget all their past differences; to organize actively and efficiently; to present none but good and true men for local offices; and, standing firmly by what they believe and know to be right, demonstrate their claim to public confidence. The second century of our national existence should begin as the first one did, by a supreme devotion to Republican principles, to which only a Republican administration, in state or nation, can be or will be faithful.

The experience of the past furnishes abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand the continuance of the enlightened and liberal course of the Republican party, in its well defined and clearly announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country; in its policy, which has led to a reduction of seventeen millions of the State debt, and six hundred millions of the national debt; in its judicious system of internal improvements, having for their objects the enlargement of facilities and reductions in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce; in its firm adherence to an indissoluble Union, and to the unity and sovereignty of the nation; in its honest and faithful administration of the laws; and in its stern devotion to the principles of truth and progress. Firm in that conviction, we confidently present our platform and candidates for public support, thoroughly assured their success will be found the true and only road to National Unity, National Progress and National Prosperity.

By order of the Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

ADDRESS

TO THE

REPUBLICANS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

To the Republicans of Allegheny County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The great importance of the election of 1875, impels us to appeal to you for your earnest assistance in securing the success of the Republican State and County tickets.

Last year, under a very light vote, and the effects of a sudden political impulse, this county went Democratic, as much to the astonishment of the Democrats, themselves, as to the chagrin and mortification of the Republicans. The Democratic vote was not increased, being 786 less than it was in 1872, while the Republican vote fell off 12,682.

There are few citizens of this county, familiar with its history, who believe that its people have any sympathy with the Democratic party. With rare exceptions the county has cast its vote against that party since 1835; and a county which has been so uniform in its opposition and for so long a period, is not likely to change its political faith permanently.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FALSE TO PLEDGES.

That some Republicans were induced last year, under specious promises and deceptive hopes, to vote with a party which has always been false to its pledges and promises, is, doubtless, true; but their subsequent experience has, we trust, satisfied them of the folly of expecting to reap figs from thorns and grapes from thistles. The Democratic party is so thoroughly wrong-headed and so utterly helpless for good that it is unable, when it obtains a victory, to give life to whatever good intentions may have animated it when out of power.

The disgraceful scenes which characterized the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, last winter, is evidence of this. That House was Democratic, and was made so by the delegation from this county. The members of it were fresh from the people, and should have known what the people wanted; yet it not merely failed to redeem the abundant promises made before the election, but carried on its mock attempts at deliberation with so much disorder, confusion and tumult as to bring the whole State into disrepute, and entail a lasting reproach upon its good name.

CONTEMPTIBLE RECORD.

In all the varied history of this Commonwealth there is no record of so contemptible and worthless a legislative body as was the Pennsylvania House of Representatives last winter. There is not a respectable Democrat in the State who was not ashamed of the uses to which the party applied the power temporarily in its hands. Reckless, noisy, blundering and incapable, this Democratic House reformed nothing, improved nothing, and attempted nothing that commanded public confidence. Its one sole achievement was to leave an evil name behind it.

What, then, has been gained by those who put their trust in this party? Has any good result been reached? Has there been the slightest attempt to redeem the numberless Democratic promises made before the last election? And is there the slightest reason to hope that a continuance of this party in power will serve to change the bad record it has already made? Surely the people of Allegheny county have learned enough, by their experience, to disgust them with a party that is as unable as it is unwilling to govern wisely.

At several periods in the history of this county the people have been tempted to put their trust in the Democratic party; but they have never yielded to that temptation twice successively. The Democrats haye always been beaten, here, the year following any temporary Democratic success; and the present year, we are confident, will be no exception to this rule. The county will return, as it always has done, hitherto, to the political faith which has governed it so long, and under the sway of which it has always been well governed.

EARNEST AND ACTIVE WORK NECESSARY.

To bring about a return of the county to its national political position, and redeem it from the error into which it fell in 1874, will require active and earnest efforts on your part. There must be as full a vote polled as it is possible to get out, under the circumstances; and every effort must be made to enlighten and arouse the public mind upon the issues involved in this canvass. To effect this we need your hearty co-operation; and we appeal to your well-known love of Republican principles, and to your knowledge of the fact that the promotion of the public interests can be accomplished only through Republican success at the polls, to induce you to unite with us in such an active canvass of the county as will ensure an old-fashioned Republican victory.

The Democratic party has never been, and is not now, worthy of public confidence. It was guilty of the crime of infidelity to the country when the life of the nation was at stake; played fast and loose with its enemies while the struggle for national life was doubtful; threw every possible obstacle in the way while the fight was going on, and resisted every effort at a final settlement of national difficulties upon honorable and correct principles. It adheres, yet, to the heresy of State Rights, which brought about the conflict of the Rebellion, and all its sympathies, at this hour, are with those who still cherish the delusion that the State alone is supreme. It has no policy but that of opposition; no creed but that of fault-finding; no unity of sentiment upon any question that concerns national prosperity; no purpose but the attainment of place, and no aim beyond the division of the spoils. It has said nothing, done nothing, and is capable of nothing to commend it to public confidence and support. It is a mere aggregation of negatives and obstructives, with no common object for the public good.

Such a party, even if successful, is unable to accomplish any beneficial result. It embodies the cast-off errors of the past, with no possibilities of good for the future. Its promises of reform are of necessity hollow and insincere, and its long career of plunder, corruption and imbecility has so thoroughly unfitted it for the work of a beneficial change, that when it accidentally finds itself in power it does nothing but flounder about in the mud of its own degredation. The disgraceful helplessness of that branch of the legislature was last year under its control, is at once a proof and an illustration of what we have here alleged.

ECONOMY OF REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

In asking for your aid in defeating this party, we feel that we are asking nothing you will not cheerfully give. The affairs of this State, and the county likewise, under Republican control have always been economically managed. The State debt is being rapidly reduced nearly every vestige of State taxation has been wiped out; the excellent public school system of the State has been maintained, encouraged and preserved free from sectarian taint; the orphans of the soldiers of the late war have been educated and nobly cared for; and all the interests of the State have been promoted. At home, the county administration has been honest, vigorous, efficient and free from reproach; the county officers have, as a general rule, fully met every requirement; and we can, as a party, point back with pride to the unstained record it has been able to preserve.

We are, therefore, fully justified in claiming that this record is an assurance that the people may safely trust a party which has met all its responsibilities faithfully, and administered the affairs of the State and the county honestly, economically and successfully.

The platform of principles presented by the Republican State Convention, is a sufficient guarantee that the party holds advanced ground upon all the leading questions of the day, and is adequate to the task of meeting and deciding whatever political, financial or governmental problems may come up. We append that platform to this address, as the Republican confession of political faith; and we feel a thorough confidence in claiming that an adherence to this creed will carry the State and the nation triumphantly through whatever difficulties may beset them. If the preservation of our institutions and the prosperity of the people cannot be attained under that platform, they cannot be attained at all.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The candidates presented for State offices by the Republican State Convention are in every way worthy of your confidence and support. Gov. HARTRANFT needs no eulogy at our hands. You know him and you know what great credit for the State his administration has won. Even his political opponents praise him, and concede his integrity, purity, uprightness and ability. He deserves your support as one of the best Governors that Pennsylvania has had; and having earned as high a reputation for statesmanship in civil life as he earned for bravery and patriotism in military life, Pennsylvania will be ungrateful beyond expression if she does not re-elect him triumphantly. To turn out so good and so faithful a servant would be a political blunder worse than a dozen crimes.

The Republican county ticket, likewise, is composed of good, true, worthy and trusty men. Every man upon it has the Jeffersonian qualification of honesty, capacity and fidelity. They are all men of sober and correct lives, obliging and attentive to all who come in contact with them, and are in every way qualified for the places to which they have been named. Personally, no one can object to them; and as they represent principles which are dear to the hearts of a large majority of the people of this county, they should be preferred to any others professing a different political faith.

Supremely confident of the correctness of our principles; strong in the faith that our party is the only one that can carry the country successfully through its troubles; thorough in the conviction that our ticket, State and County, is superior personally and politically, to any other in the field; and profoundly impressed with the great importance of the pending contest to the prosperity of our State and the nation, we earnestly appeal to the Republicans of Allegheny county for their active assistance in prosecuting this campaign. The exigencies of the times require that every Republican should now be at the post of duty. Organization and faithful work will bring out a full Republican vote, while nothing else will; and a full Republican vote is a certain Republican victory.

OUR PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make a declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith, as follows:

First. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

Second. The harmony of the National and State governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

Third. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government and not a league.

Fourth. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service and a rigid accountability of public officers.

Fifth. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

Sixth. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

Seventh. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

Eighth. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

Ninth. The public domain, being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

Tenth. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers, and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

Eleventh. Honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

Twelfth. That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for the third term.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

THE Norristown *Herald* says: "The State has never been so well governed as it has been for the past three years. Everywhere a general satisfaction prevails in favor of the Republican nominees. Governor Hartranft has been a faithful sentinel at the door of the Treasury, and has zealously guarded and protected the interests of the people of this Commonwealth. Appropriations have been carefully granted, and many a scheme to defraud has met with an untimely end at the hands of the Governor. The guardian of the people, he cannot be defeated, having protected their interests."

GROWTH OF THE NATION UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

The Republican party, as a political organization, dates its history from 1856. It came into power March 4, 1861, and from that time to the present, it has been responsible for the administration of national affairs.

Has it been faithful to its trust? This question has been passed upon by the people three times since 1861. First, in 1864, in Mr. Lincoln's re-election; second, in 1868, at the election of General Grant; third, in 1872, when the people returned the present incumbent by the largest popular majority ever given to a President. Thus it would appear that up to 187[illegible], at least, the people had an abiding faith in Republicanism, and by their votes proclaimed to the world that the party had been faithful to its trust. Has it done anything since the last popular endorsement, to forfeit the confidence and good will of the American people? It has not, for the record shows its services have been as faithfully performed since 1872, as they were before. If it has made mistakes, it has been quick to correct them—and in this it has shown a desire to conform to the wishes of a nation that has entrusted it with power for the past fourteen years. This prompt reflection of the popular will has been a leading triat in the character of Republicanism. All its public measures have been based upon public wants, and to discover these wants, and to administer to them, have been the chief aim and object of the party.

As we are on the eve of a political campaign whose issues are to have a direct bearing on the Presidential campaign of 1876, it is well to briefly review the past history of the Republican party, and to again ask the question, "has it been faithful to its trust?"

A nation without credit at home and abroad, its treasury nearly bankrupt, its currency insecure, its navy scattered, its army small and demoralized, its authority repudiated and defied in eleven States, its Southern forts and arsenals in the hands of insurgents, a powerful political party which had been instrumental in bringing about this disastrous state of affairs—holding sufficient influence to prevent unity of action, was a fair picture of the condition of the trust when Republicans came into power.

Democracy had abandoned all hopes of saving the Union, had announced its willingness to see its bonds severed, had proclaimed its determination to make no efforts to stay the tide that was sweeping the nation to certain destruction, when the loyal people called the Republican party into power and gave into its hands a trust which Democracy was about to betray.

Therefore, to the Republican party to its wisdom and fidelity, its patriotism and courage, the people owe the existence of the Union. If it had no other claim on the gratitude of the nation than this one of preserving its nationality, it should outweigh all the claims of Democracy, and entitle it to the confidence and support of every loyal American citizen.

But it has other claims. It has not only organized the means for saving the nation, in the face of the greatest rebellion of modern times, but it has, by the operation of wise laws and a liberal policy, developed a growth of material prosperity rarely equalled in the history of nations.

To fully comprehend the advancement made during a single decade of Republican ascendency, let us briefly compare the condition of the country in 1860, with its condition in 1870, as shown by the 9th census:

In 1860 the population of the United States was, according to the census, 31,-183,744. Including Territories, 31,443,321. According to the census of 1870, the population was 38,115,641. Including Territories, 38,558,371. The following table shows the population of each division, and the gain in ten years:

STATES.	POPULATION. 1860.	POPULATION. 1870.	GAIN.
Eastern	3,135,283	3,487,924	352,641
Middle	8,258,259	10,158,729	1,900,479
Western	9,091,879	12,996,339	3,875 051
Southern	10,230,018	10,808,337	549,381
Pacific	499,316	693,661	254,345
Territories	299,577	442,730	183,153
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	7,115,050

Despite the unfavorable causes which retarded the natural growth of the nation, the close of the first decade of the Republican administration found the nation with a substantial increase of over seven millions. The increase up to the present time, may safely be assumed to reach not less than 11,500,000, making the present population about 42,000,000.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The substantial growth in the products of manufactures from 1860 to 1870, illustrate the industrial prosperity of the nation. It is safe to assume that the increase of products of manufactures to June 30, 1874, would be upwards of $3,000,000,000.

GROWTH IN TRUE WEALTH.

The increase of the true wealth of the nation for the same time, will better illustrate the character of the Government which, in a large measure, has been instrumental in bringing it about. This increase shows the wonderful growth of the nation under a single decade of Republican rule, and disposes of the charge so often made by Democracy, that Republicanism has impoverished the country. No better evidence can be found of the fallacy of this assumption than that contained in the impartial returns of the ninth census.

The true wealth of every section, with the exception of the Southern, has increased in a marvelous degree—the total increase being nearly $14,000,000,000. The loss of slave property, the value of which was included in the census of 1860, partially accounts for the apparent decrease of the true wealth of the Southern States.

The tables given in the ninth census reports indicate an aggregate increase in the assessed valuation of real estate in the Eastern, Middle, Western and Pacific States, during the first decade of Republican rule, of $3,128,501,392, while the Southern States, during the same period, show a decrease in the assessed valuation of real estate, amounting to $365,111,106.

A SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

To do justice to a review of Republican achievements would fill a volume. A brief summary will be a fitting conclusion to the statements already made.

During the period of Republican ascendency, we have seen the nation increase in population from 1860 to 1870, 7,115,050, with an estimated increase, up to the present time, of 11,500,000. We have seen an increase of products of manufactures during the same time of $2,231,931,594, with a probable increase, up to this time, of over $3,000,000,000. We have seen an increase in the true wealth of the Northern States, up to 1870, $13,908,902,439, which to-day may be estimated at $20,000,000,000. We have seen the assessed valuation of real estate increase in ten years $3,128,501,392, which, at the present time, would make it over $4,000,000,000. We have seen the Government successfully conducting financial operations of great magnitude, and improving its credit, while meeting obligations which bore heavily upon its resources. We have seen a defective State currency system, supplanted by one of a national character, safe, sound and effective, and destined to become, at no distant day, the most perfect currency system ever devised by man. Yet these items of growth and improvement, are but a few of the many that could be presented if time permitted.

The homestead acts; the building of the Pacific railroad; the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, and the legislation necessary to enforce their provisions; the reconstruction of the Southern States; the settlement of the Alabama Claims, and the vexed San Juan boundary; establishment of life-saving stations; protection to immigrants; encouragement of labor; advancement of science and education; and above all, the crowning work of the century—the abolition of human slavery—are items in the long list of Republican triumphs, which will insure the gratitude of posterity, and ever command the admiration of the world.

This is the party now in jeopardy—the party whose existence is so interwoven with the life of the nation, that to destroy the one is to permanently injure the other.

Is a party record, so glorious and praise worthy, to be destroyed by the breath of slander, or blotted out from the hearts of a grateful people, by the efforts of partizan malice? Is a party that has given such transcendent evidence of its ability to govern wisely, and justly, and honestly, the affairs of a great nation, to be laid aside, just as the fruits of its noble labors are ripening to the touch? No! We speak for the American people, who are not ungrateful, who still bear in remembrance the services of the past, who are yet unwilling to trust a country saved by loyal blood and treasure, in the hands of those who encouraged its destruction—when we say that despite the efforts of Democracy, and the schemes of bad men, the Republican party will still be supported by the loyal element of the country as the only party that has been faithful to its trust, and that is able to protect the nation's honor, while advancing the nation's prosperity.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

We present below a tabular statement of our State debt from the day it was first begun until the present. Look at it carefully, see how steadily and rapidly it increased from December 1, 1828 to December 1, 1835; how it hung steadily in the balance from December 1, 1835 to December 1, 1838; how it jumped suddenly up in 1839 and increased rapidly in 1843, remaining without change until December 1, 1848; how it stood still from 1848 to 1851; how it went up again in 1852 and went back scarcely any until 1854; how it began to decrease from 1854 to 1857; how this decrease was kept up until 1861, when the war loan, an unavoidable necessity, ran it up again; and how it has been steadily going down until now, August 1, 1875, it stands at about the point it occupied in 1834—a generation ago. Here is the table:

	STATE DEBT.	LOAN.
December	1, 1828	$ 5,140,000 00
"	1, 1829	8,140,000 00
"	1, 1830	12,140,000 00
November	1, 1831	14,062,448 54
"	1, 1832	17,175,661 88
"	1, 1833	19,935,648 88
"	1, 1834	23,165,003 32
"	1, 1835	24,589,743 32
"	1, 1836	24,330,003 32
"	1, 1837	24,330,003 32
"	1, 1838	25,105,003 32
"	1, 1839	32,077,518 10
December	1, 1840	36,168,528 10
"	1, 1841	39,198,521 33
"	1, 1842	40,805,303 02
"	1, 1843	41,951,515 18
"	1, 1844	40,835,013 60
"	1, 1845	40,986,393 22
"	1, 1846	40,789,577 00
"	1, 1847	40,628,949 51
"	1, 1848	40,474,736 93
"	1, 1849	40,511,173 92
"	1, 1850	40,775,485 42
"	1, 1851	40,114,236 39
"	1, 1852	41,524,873 37
"	1, 1853	40,566,279 34
"	1, 1854	40,613,160 07
"	1, 1855	40,196,994 22
"	1, 1856	40,117,835 25
"	1, 1857	39,881,738 22
"	1, 1858	39,488,243 67
"	1, 1859	38,638,961 07
"	1, 1860	37,969,847 70
"	1, 1861	40,580,666 08
"	1, 1862	40,448,213 82
"	1, 1863	39,496,596 78
"	1, 1864	39,379,603 94
"	1, 1865	37,476,258 66
"	1, 1866	35,622,052 16
"	1, 1867	*37,704,409 77
"	1, 1868	33,286,946 13
"	1, 1869	32,814,540 95
"	1, 1870	31,111,661 90
"	1, 1871	29,279,820 64
"	1, 1872	27,303,494 64
"	1, 1873	25,798,821 94
"	1, 1874	24,568,635 37
August	1, 1875	23,660,540 76

*This occurred in changing the five per cent. loan to the six per cent. currency loan. The new loan was issued but the old loan was not all redeemed, the money being in the Treasury for that purpose.

Now mark: the State was in the hands of the Democrats when this debt was begun, and it remained in their hands until 1835, the debt steadily increasing, and rapidly, every year.

In 1835 the Democratic candidate for Governor was defeated and Joseph Ritner elected. During his three years from December 1, 1835, to December 1, 1838, the debt remained almost without change, the increase being less than half a million.

In 1838 the Democrats returned to power, electing David R. Porter, Governor, *and in the very first year of their return the debt went up seven millions!* the second year *four millions* more; the third year *three millions* more! He was re-elected in 1841, and the Democrats remained in power until December 1, 1848, and in all that time the debt remained on the verge of forty-one millions.

In 1848 the Whigs elected William F. Johnston, Governor, and he left office three years after with the debt $360,000 less than when he came in.

In 1851 the Democrats returned to power, remaining until 1854, and in the very first year the debt went up a *million and a half*, and was still half a million greater in 1854 than the Democrats found it in 1851.

In 1854, James Pollock was elected Governor by the Whigs, and the debt immediately began to go down, having decreased nearly a million during his term.

In 1857 the Democrats again elected their governor, but the anti-Nebraska feeling was just then taking deep hold on the people, resulting in a Republican House in 1859, and a Republican Legislature and Governor in 1860. The Democrats began to realize that they were losing their hold upon the people, and hence we find the debt steadily decreasing through this term.

In 1861 the exigencies of the war necessitated the war loan to raise money to equip the troops of the State and put them in the field. Hence the increase in that year. But (with that exception) in the period from 1860 to 1875, during which the Republicans had been in power, the debt has regularly decreased, (the apparent exception, in 1867, is explained in a note appended to the table,) and the State is now in a condition to extinguish the whole debt within the next ten years.

And all this reduction, from 1860 to 1875, has been accomplished without direct taxation. The three mill tax on real estate which the Democrats imposed while they were *increasing* the debt, was repealed by the Republicans, and the large reduction they have accomplished has been attained without aid from that tax.

Could anything speak more loudly against giving the Democrats control of State affairs than these figures do? Could there be any stronger reason for continuing in the hands of the Republicans the trust they have so wisely filled than is afforded in these tables? We think not.

Much of the credit of the reduction from 1865 to 1875 is due to Gov. John F. Hartranft, who was one of the commissioners of the sinking fund during that time, and is now our candidate for Governor. If you wish to keep up the policy thus carried on under his auspices, vote for John F. Hartranft for Governor.

A PARTY WITHOUT A POLICY.

The Democratic party is a unit on one proposition, "Anything to beat the Republican party." This accomplished, it will split on every prominent question. It is made up of ex-Republicans, ex-Liberals, ex-Whigs, ex-Abolitionists, and is controlled by ex-Rebels. It is safe to say, that, once invested with the control of the nation, a party made up of such discordant elements would have no settled policy on which its followers could unite. Some would favor repudiation, others, good faith in maintaining the public credit. Some would favor the payment of Southern State debt, others would oppose it as unwise. Some would favor the compensation of loyal masters for the loss of their slaves, others would oppose this as opening a door to national bankruptcy—the treason of the past would be glorified. The Northern wing would contain a few Democrats, bold enough to protest against it. Some would favor hard money—others an unlimited supply of paper money. Some would favor the blotting out of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, others would oppose it. Some would favor legislation that would obstruct Northern enterprise—taking this course to retaliate for past punishment—others would oppose this. Thus Democracy would be split in numberless factions, and the result would be, unwise legislation, and a weak administration of public affairs.

"Anything to beat the Republican party," may do as a rallying cry, but no party can advance the nation's welfare on a platform so narrow and selfish as this. Parties to win public support, must have well-defined principles to present to the people. They must show that they are influenced by a desire, higher than that of revenge. The fortunes of a party amount to nothing with the people. The fortunes of a nation are what they consider, and the party that meets their views and obtains their endorsement must first prove that it is influenced by the purest patriotism and has within it the power to build up the national welfare. The Republican party can do this; the Democratic party cannot.—*Republic.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The policy of the Republican party has been to decrease the amount of the public debt and at the same time lessen the tax-burdens of the people. How well this policy has been carried out, the following table will indicate. It shows the public debt at the end of each fiscal year (June 30th), from 1860 to 1874. It should be borne in mind that the internal revenue tax in 1866 amounted to $309,226,813.42, and in 1874 it was only $102,409,784.90:

Years.	*Public Debt.*
1860	$ 64,842,287 88
1861	90,580,873 72
1862	524,179,412 13
1863	1,119,772,138 63
1864	1,815,784,370 57
1865	2,680,647,869 74
1866	2,773,236,173 69
1867	2,678,126,103 87
1868	2,611,687,851 19
1869	2,588,452,213 94
1870	2,480,672,427 81
1871	2,353,211,332 32
1872	2,252,251,328 78
1873	2,202,752,993 29
1874	2,182,930,468 43

From the above statement, which is taken from the official records, it will be seen that the public debt reached its highest point in 1866, being at that time $2,773,236,173.69. In 1874, it had been reduced to $2,192,930,-468.41, showing a reduction in eight years of $580,305,705.26.

It needs no comment to enforce the lesson which these figures teach. They show the exercise of good judgment, careful management, economy and official honesty in the administration of our national finances.

The nation has good reason to point with pride to the financial record of the party that has brought it through perils greater than any before encountered. That it will stand by it now, in its resistance to Democratic encroachments, we firmly believe. To believe otherwise would be to acknowledge that the American people are insensible to public virtue and ungrateful to the party to whose services they owe the existence of their government.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE SCHOOLS.

Wherever the Democratic party has been in power it has shown an irreconcilable opposition to the public schools. In Texas it has ruined the public school system. When Alabama was admitted into the Union, in 1819, Congress set aside the sixteenth section of land in each township for educational purposes, but the Democrats shamefully mismanaged this trust until the war. As late even as 1856 no public schools existed, and the funds were divided among the private schools. The first free schools of the State of Alabama were established by a Republican Government under the constitution of 1868. The constitution of 1868, and the Republican Legislature acting under it, set aside $630,510.26 for common schools, but when the schools were in good working order, there was a partial reaction by which the Democracy acceded to power, and they reduced the fund $227,000. As a constitutional restriction prevented further reductions, the Democrats called a convention to change the constitution, and great pains were taken that no man should be elected who was not opposed to common schools. Every Democratic voter was required to indorse a pledge, drawn up by Pirate Semmes, the last clause of which was as follows:

"To vote for no man as delegate to the convention who is not in favor of abolishing the special school legislation."

This opposition to the public school system is the only principle upon which the Democratic party is united. It is one of their fundamental principles, and whenever they creep into power it is sure to crop out.

MORE truth has rarely if ever been compressed in so short a compass as in the following paragraph from the Albany *Journal*:

"Go back over the history of our State for the last fifteen years. When corruption was most rank, it was under Democratic rule. When extravagance and profligacy had their chief carnival, it was in Democratic hands. If we look to the public expenses, they were always heaviest in Democratic times. Name any question or any element of administration, and it will be found that in the past it uniformly presented its worst phases under Democratic administration. The Republican party has, since the overthrow of the Tammany ring, practically wiped out the general debt of the State, amounting to $20,000,000. It has prepared the way for a direct and immediate reduction of taxation to the amount of one-half. If Republican administration had not been interrupted by the period of Tammany ascendency, not merely the general debt but the canal debt would have been extinguished before this time, and this very year, instead of witnessing a taxation of nearly $14,000,000 for State purposes, the people would have been compelled to pay not more than $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 at the most."

NATIONAL SELF-PROTECTION.

Joseph Wharton's Conclusive Argument on the Subject in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September.

Fact and Truth versus Theory and Supposition.

The September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains an elaborate, powerful and unanswerable paper in reply to the bold assumptions and false deductions of the free-traders. We would be pleased to reproduce the article entire, but the proprietors of the magazine have recently forbidden the newspapers to republish more than extracts. We must therefore refer our readers to the *Monthly* itself for the full text, which they will find well worthy of their attention. We offer them, meanwhile, a foretaste of the feast within their reach.

Mr. Wharton opens his argument with a statement of some fundamental principles, in these words:

The old-fashioned way of gaining population from a neighboring country by invading it and carrying off its inhabitants as slaves, is no longer practiced in Europe, and the acquisition of territory by similar means is perhaps not so frequent as it once was; but the newer style of aggrandizement by winning the wealth of a neighbor through industrial assaults and trade invasions is now in the fullest activity. In this modern and highly-civilized style of warfare, improved machinery takes the place of improved artillery; the enemy's force—the industrial population—are driven from their guns by missiles of textiles and metal wares, and are destroyed in their homes by starvation rather than by bullets in the field.

It is clear that the patriotism which can sleep through this industrial warfare and suffer this trade spoilation, and can only be roused into activity by the danger and passion of flagrant war, which can vote the public money to maintain rarely-used armies, navies, and forts, but cannot give the slightest aid or comfort to the real and constant defenders of its country's independence—its industrial soldiers—is a patriotism belonging to periods long gone by, and is of little more present use than a bow and arrow. The spirit of loyalty is forever the same, but it must now learn to promote its country's welfare by the arts of peace, pursuing its ancient and honorable aim by the new methods.

Doubtless the most important peaceful means by which a modern nation protects itself is that of tariff legislation. By tariff laws, which exact in advance from the foreign producer or his merchant, a part of the price to be paid for his goods in the protected country, the native producers and their factories are sheltered at their work somewhat as are the crew, engines, and armament of a modern vessel by its armor.

Without looking deeply into the history of tariff laws, we find that import duties were levied for revenue by Greeks and Romans, and that in the middle ages, when Europe was split into countless petty jurisdictions, the same rudeness marked the tariffs of its different parts as characterized their other legislation, the transportation of merchandise being thereby grievously harassed. It was subject not merely to a single payment of uniform, regular, and publicly declared duties on passing the frontier from one great nation to another, but capricious and complicated charges were made even in passing from one province to another of the same kingdom. The abolition of all those internal transit duties and complications, and the substitution for them of a single clear law governing a whole empire—"the removal of all custom houses to the frontier," as was done for France by Colbert, in the reign of Louis XIV.—was a gain for the solidity of states and for humanity, which at this period can with difficulty be appreciated.

The latest and one of the most beneficent instances of the removal of such internal tariffs is the formation in Germany of the Zollverein, or Customs Union, by the numerous States which now comprise the German Empire. Upon this point, as on so many others, the United States started where older nations arrived after long efforts; that is, with perfect free trade between all parts of the great nation, and an absolute cordon of separation from all other nations around its entire frontier, in respect to tariff laws as to all other laws.

It must be observed that only when the common interests of contiguous regions so prevail over their differences as to draw them into political unity, with a common treasury and boundery, may the customs frontier between them be abrogated. The provinces of old France were at least semi-independent states, and the abolition of their interprovincial tariffs was merely an incident of their coalescing into a compact nation. The Zollverein was but the precursor of a union of states even more independent, now composing the German Empire.

Tariffs for entire kingdoms or empires having been thus generally established, each nation has experimented on revenue tariffs and protective tariffs as the good pleasure or policy of its rulers from time to time dictated; England especially, after having acquired the Protestant industrial refugees of France and Flanders, who brought with them so many valuable arts, having been perhaps more ferociously protective than any other country until about a generation ago. A temporary superiority over all other nations in its resources and iron, and in the development of its skilled labor, then induced its rulers, the manufacturing and trading classes, to make its tariffs much less restrictive, while yet kept in exactly the condition deemed most advantageous to England (for England at this moment draws a considerable part of her national revenue from import duties upon our tobacco and whisky), they hoping to tempt other and less developed nations to follow by removing their tariffs upon British manufactures.

The system of regulating the commerce and influencing the industry of a nation by import duties, while at the same time replenishing its treasury, has grown up by slow degrees to such completeness as we now find, and covers each nation as the skin covers an animal; it is an integral part of the plan of government in every country that is even slightly raised above barbarism; to abandon it would not only be to renounce an important part of the public revenue, but also to leave to chance, or rather to the mercy of rivals and enemies, the maintenance of industries necessary to independence. It would be at the same time an abandonment, by any nation not already at the head, of all attempt to reach equality with other nations in the difficult but lucrative and constantly advancing arts of modern civilization.

After all the grievous toils and varied experience of many countries in their struggles to attain industrial independence and to share in modern progress, it would hardly be necessary to reiterate the story of those which fail and those which succeed, if the one way to success and the principal way to failure were not persistently misrepresented by a clique of false teachers, as clamorous, as regardless of facts, and as illogical as the crowds of sophists whose wordy disputations marked the decadense of Grecian supremacy.

What are their claims? I understand them to be—

1. That in regard to free interchange of commodities, man has certain natural rights, and that no interference should be tolerated by the individual who wishes to exchange anything he has for anything that another possesses and is willing to give for it.

2. That this inherent right is the same between individuals of different nations as between those of the same nation; that hence no restrictions nor impositions should be laid upon international exchanges.

3. That, by the removal of all barriers to trade, a world-wide and open competition is established, by means of which each country and region finally succeeds in defeating all others in the production of certain commodities, by the exchange of which for the similarly cheapest productions of other regions universal and cheap plenty of all desiderata is to be attained.

So far as space will permit, I shall now pass in review these points, referring to them by the above numbers.

1. "I assume that there are such rights as are called natural, and that these are the inalienable conditions under which individuals take part in social life. No one questions the natural right of free exchange." The property being itself conventional, a product of society and by no means inherent, since possession in the savage state is limited by the power of forcible holding against all comers, it is idle to talk of such an attribute of property as the right of free exchange, belonging inherently and unconditionally to its owner. Society has indeed allowed and guarantees the exclusive possession of property by an owner, but that exclusive possession has always been accompanied by just such conditions as the community thought expedient to impose, the exclusive possession as well as the conditions being justified in the last resort not by the convenience of the individual, but by the good of the community. Taxes form one of these conditions which all are familiar with, and these have been imposed not only on the property once for all, as in excise, but very frequently upon sale or conveyance of property, as by stamps, license, or otherwise. Instead of the right of free exchange being an inherent right or necessity adjunct to the right of property, it would be much more nearly correct to say that an inherent quality of all property is its liability to taxation, and even more so when in the act of being exchanged than when reposing in a settled ownership. Freedom of exchange exists, then, to just such degree as the State ordains. Some exchanges or sales it absolutely prohibits as injurious to the community; others it strictly limits, others it taxes, others it freely permits. All is conventional, and by virtue of law, not by natural right.

2. If exchanges between fellow-citizens are conditional and subject to law, it will hardly be contended that those between citizens of different nations are less so. Right of property being limited, and subject to the lien of the State, the exchange or sale of that property to foreigners may be absolutely prohibited by the State, and this has, in fact, frequently been done. Many States forbid the holding of real estate by foreigners, and many have at one time or another prohibited the export of certain sorts of personal property, such as coin or labor-saving machinery. Thus England formerly prohibited the exportation of sheep, under penalty for the first offense, by the Statute of 8th Elizabeth, c. 3, of forfeiture of goods, imprisonment, and cutting off the offender's left hand. France has so lately as March, 1875, prohibited the export of horses, because Germany wishes to buy them, and would pay satisfactory prices to French owners. Many other States impose an export duty on certain sorts of property: e. g., Brazil levies such a duty on coffee, and Spain on sugar and cigars. These are cases of preventing or burdening the sale of property to foreigners. Familiar instances of limiting the power of acquiring property from foreigners are afforded not only by the general practice of imposing import duties, but by actual prohibition when public policy seems to require it, as in the case of obscene publications. A recent instance of prohibiting importations is given in the newspapers of March 12, 1875, its object being to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the potato bug into Europe:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is advised through the Department of State of the adoption by the Federal Council of the German Empire of an ordinance prohibiting the importation of potatoes from the United States into Germany."

France, Spain, Russia and other European countries have also prohibited the importation of American potatoes. The existing French tariff, which is in many respects properly considered a model law, prohibits the importation of white sugar from foreign countries, tobacco for private account, both cast and wrought iron except specified sorts, fine glass and pottery, and numerous other articles, including all unencumbered chemical products. However abstractly desirable it may seem to some minds that international exchanges of property should be unrestricted, such exchanges can surely not be claimed as an inherent right or as established by custom.

3. "Every individual will be richer and happier, when each portion of the globe devotes itself to the creation of those products for which it has the greatest natural facilities." What the capacities of any country are is nowhere fully known, since all are in transition—some developing and advancing, some positively or relatively retrograding. One of the most important factors in the capabilities of a country, and one which some minds appear unable to appreciate, is the character of its inhabitants. While they remain spirited and intelligent their country does not reach its limit of achievement, nor become doomed to industrial and financial subjugation. They refuse to accept their country's present condition as a finality, but holding fast to that which is good they move onward. Because France was once dependent upon the tropics for sugar, should she have accepted, as one of the ultimate facts, that nature had imposed upon her this dependence by making her soil and climate what they are? Or did her ingenious people act wisely by finding a way through toil and self-denial to a splendid independence of sources controlled at the time by her antagonist, England? Because America once produced no cotton, should she have rested content never to produce it, but have gone on winning a few muslins indirectly and at great cost, through the export of wheat and tobacco to England? Because Bessemer steel was first made successfully in Europe and the difficulties of producing it in the United States were great, should this country, though urgently needing steel rails, have refrained from attempting to make them; and should Illinois have gone on paying to England 300 bushels of wheat for a ton of them, which she can now buy within her own borders for 100 bushels? It is curious to note that the philosophers who pretend to embrace the world in their far-seeing theories can never extend their vision beyond the price-current of to-day. A small, weak, or timid nation yields to foreigners in such matters, and patiently buys from them at high prices such meager supplies as it can afford. A great nation, aiming to be self-centered and independent, carefully examines its own resources and developes them through struggle and sacrifice if necessary, undeterred by the obstacles raised by those foreigners whose profits are threatened. The claim by another country of possessing superior fitness to conduct a lucrative business is no doubt a legitimate trade device to suppress rivalry, though a shallow one; my own experience affords several instances of its unsoundness.

Fifteen years ago when I was undertaking to introduce the manufacture of spelter, or metallic zinc, a French chemist kindly explained to me the impossibility of extracting zinc from the ore I had to deal with (the silicate); the New York agent of the largest foreign producer set before me, in the course of a very courteous visit, the great probability of my failure; even the American consumers were so persuaded thereof that they opposed the import duty, equal to the average of that on other imported goods, which seemed necessary to enable the new industry to survive.

When, twelve years ago, I undertook to establish here the manufacture of nickle, similar predictions of loss were made from similar quarters, and similar objections to import duty urged. One of my foreign rivals said to me: "you will sink $100,000, and then you will give it up, and sell us your matte" (concentrated ore). If I had been unable or unwilling to sink more than a single $100,000, he would have been quite right.

The two enterprises, as useful to the country as the capture of two frigates in time of war, both succeeded, and the industries are thoroughly naturalized. In each case the protection of an average rate of import duty was denied or delayed for years, and until the battle was already won; but won, for lack of that protection, at a sacrifice of wearisome toil, and of capital, which it is not reasonable for a nation to exact as a condition of bringing needful industries into it.

When, eight years ago, an iron company, in which I am a director, thought of making Bessmer steel, we were deterred by the assertion of English experts, that ores containing as much as .03 per cent. of phosphorus were not cheaply obtainable here, and we hesitated; but the average of nine analyses of highly approved English Bessmer rails, costing about $120 gold per ton, laid down in a railroad in front of our works, showed us nearly double that per centage of phosphorus, and we have since found English steel rails containing as much as .115 per cent. We determined to make our own experience, and are now selling steel rails better than the English, at about $65 gold per ton, though, indeed, without profit.

These instances could be corroborated by many others, illustrating how grossly short-sighted would be the national policy that would discourage a desirable industry, because it seemed at the moment difficult or unpromising of gain. Given the natural resources or conditions (and if not apparent they must be sought), the absolute condition of national prosperity is that the nation shall conquer as rapidly as possible from nature and from man whatever is needful to fortify and perfect itself. The nation dependent upon others is never certain of being able to satisfy its wants, for it cannot always, even by the power of money, control the action of these nations from whom its supplies are drawn. England was grieviously tried when its cotton receipts were diminished during our civil war, and it finds even yet no escape from the false position of having engaged so large a fraction of its population in the business of cotton manufacture, which is so greatly at the mercy of foreign accident or policy.

At this moment the United States are in the precarious position of requiring from abroad $92,000,000 worth annually of sugar and molasses, all of which might be produced at home, with the greatest advantage to our agriculture, as well as to our balance of trade. To naturalize the beet-sugar culture seems indeed to be the most important achievement now demanded of us.

Turning from the consideration of those first products, which are sometimes called raw materials, to that of manufactured goods, it is first to be observed that each live population has its own tastes and requirements, which are sure to be better satisfied by its own manufacturers than by foreigners, who cannot so accurately or promptly know what is wanted. When a nation sinks to accepting its tastes from abroad, of course the dictator of taste can probably best supply what is needed to gratify it, and can to a great extent be the dictator of price also. This is one great source of France's constant prosperity, for Colbert truly said that the fashions of France were worth to her as much as were the mines of Peru to Spain.

The highly beneficial and permanent results of long-continued protection of the beet-sugar manufacture in France, begun under the first Napoleon, are thus outlined:

The beet-sugar manufacture of France is another most conspicuous instance of the cheapening of a product at home by import duties upon its foreign rival, but the story is so hackneyed that I hesitate to repeat it here. It is, in fact, less an illustration of the question of "Who pays the duty?" than an example of the legitimate final result of a steady protective policy, namely, complete independence of foreigners for an article of prime necessity, while the entire cost of it is saved to the nation, and profitable employment of the most permanent kind is given to a large fraction of the people in thus supplying their own want. In brief, foreign sugars were from 1816 to 1833 subjected to duties of five to eight cents per pound, from 1833 to 1840 to duties of two and one-half to five and three-fourth cents per pound; and then from 1840 to 1860 to duties of one to three and one-half cents per pound. In April 1866, the *price* of beet-sugar in France was four and three-fourths cents per pound, though from being protected it had passed into the condition of being heavily taxed, and of being, in fact, one of the principle sources of internal revenue. An excess over home consumption being now produced in France, Belgium and Holland, those countries pay export bounties upon it, and it is exported in great quantities to England, competing there with tropical sugar so vigorously as to cause most serious alarm to the English refiners of colonial sugars, a deputation of whom lately declared, in an interview with Lord Derby, that the "enormous increase" in the sugar producing power of France, "would, if it continued, swamp the West Indies."

An appeal to the common sense of the farmers is to be found in the following extract:

Hog and hominy may be plenty, but it is written that "man shall not live by bread alone," and the mere food-producer, unaided by those who can satisfy his other cravings, sinks into meanness as well as penury. General Jackson, writing to Dr. Coleman, said, "Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home-market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to a most profitable account." Having been myself a farm laborer for three years, and remembering well the long summer days, and the labor that goes to make a bushel of wheat, remembering also the feeling of mingled respect and envy with which I regarded the apparently easy lives and large profits of paper-mill owners and boiler-iron makers near by, I appreciate the farmer's misgiving as to whether it is quite a fair deal between him and the manufacturer; but I know that successive owners of those iron works have since then failed, and that only the best of the paper-mills succeeded, while the farmers have held on steadily, and the old names still keep the old places, better schools having been set up, more industries established, and the whole region advanced in comfort and prosperity. This advance of the arts and industries; the home market, the neighboring saw and grist-mill, mechanics, teachers, implement factory and woolen mill; a varied industry and varied opportunities—are the farmer's needs. For them he could well afford, if need were, to pay temporarily higher for some few of his necessities, while his neighbors are learning to make them, especially as they, meantime, are paying him better for his crops; but shortly, as we have seen, his neighbors sell to him cheaper than the stranger, and if they seem to him prosperous beyond their share, they have shown to him, or to his son, the way to go and do likewise.

The farmer, however, enjoys more perhaps of the paternal and protective care of his government than any other citizen of this country. Not only are all of his products which are liable to foreign competition in our markets directly protected by import duties, but vast sums have been paid by the government to protect from Indians the farmers of those Western States which have successively been upon the frontier, while by selling millions of acres of lands to settlers at a nominal price, government has actually bestowed upon farmers the chief part of the capital needed in their business. It is belittling as well as falsifying the question to insist that the farmer should mutiny against his neighbor and his government because that neighbor, aided by the government, is supplying his wants at prices lower indeed than they were formerly supplied by the foreigner, but at prices higher, perhaps, than the baffled foreigner now protests that he would supply them if permitted.

UPRISING IN LILLIPUT.

Annually, or as often as a general election furnishes the pretext and the opportunity, an uprising takes place in the country of the political Lilliputians. We hear from those irate small warriors touching all and singular the little things which afflict official dignity or thereto appertain. We know how many buttons decorate the kids of high officials, what the studs they disport on their shirt fronts are worth, the quality of the cigars they smoke, the value of the horses they drive. And we are gravely informed of the number of flounces worn by the wives of such officials, as well as of the number of admirers who follow in the train of the marriageable daughters of the official household. All of which is knowledge of the highest importance to the dwellers in Lilliput, of course—and to nobody else. Occasionally one of these small warriors gets up on a fence and demands to know where the President of the United States may be found. And as nobody thinks it an important question the small warrior keeps on ringing the changes upon it in the wittiest manner possible. Probably no one thing has developed so much native and subtle wit as the fitting of the President to the sea coast. Everybody else may go to the sea coast and stay the season and there is really not stock enough in the fact to produce a single stroke of wit. But there is something peculiarly droll in the summer jaunt of a President. A Governor may go the round of all the watering places and never provoke a solitary sally of wit. The head of a great corporation may settle down at a watering place and nobody tries to get up a laugh on him, nor would the attempt succeed were it made. But that the President of the United States should ever leave the precincts of the Executive Mansion is one of those mysterious things which no fellow, witty though he be, can ever hope to find out. He does leave. He goes to the coast. He is present at clam-bakes, and when these droll facts are mentioned it is the duty of every reasonable man to laugh consumedly. So let us laugh and pass on to still graver happenings.

Governor Hartranft has been renominated for the position he has so ably filled for nearly three years. His first election was made through fire and water and a liberal splashing of mud by the mud-pie men. But when we come to scan his official record it is so exceptionally good that not even his worst and most ancient enemy can find a flaw in it. It is a disheartening fact—to his enemies—that not one of his predecessors did so few things that could be called in question. He has neither stolen anything nor has he tolerated thieves near his person. He has not neglected his duties in any particular, and though he has been placed in embarrassing situations he has never shirked any responsibility and he has never blundered. Ordinarily one would say that such an officer is calculated to give us a good government. He fills Jefferson's bill of particulars exactly. And we ought to look to all who swear by Jefferson for an emphatic approval of the man and his work. For all who swear by Jefferson desire a good government. They so assure us at all times and on all occasions. We are sorry to say that their actions do not follow their asseverations always. And it so happens now, that while Governor Hartranft's administration is acknowledged as a success, men always ready to spend and be spent in the work of reform do not want to continue him in office. He has sinned, not officially, but he has sinned. Not against the laws of political economy, but against the laws of domestic economy. Personally we claim to know nothing about it. For it never occurs to us to take stock of furniture of a mansion in which we are a guest. We never ask the head of the house to submit the bills of his upholsterer, tailor, dressmaker and bootmaker that we may know exactly what it costs him to live, and make it known to a curious world. But some of the gentlemen who swear consumedly by Jefferson and do not swear by Hartranft have organized a carpet-tack brigade, and this brigade has discovered that the Governor has carpets. It has further discovered that carpets cost money, and that is something new to most of them, no doubt. It has further discovered that Governor Hartranft's carpets have cost a good bit of money, a fact that may have occurred to the Governor himself when the carpet dealer rendered his bill. It may be that the Governor has a weakness for carpets; and though this is a comfortable weakness he cannot expect to escape the stern criticism of the carpet-tack brigade. But he will have the sympathy of every man who has been confronted with the bill of the carpet man.

But this is not the only sin laid at the door of Governor Hartranft—we allude not to the door of the Executive Mansion, but to his stable door. His enemies have organized a stable-door brigade, and this brigade has discovered that the Governor is guilty of the crime of having an ornamented stable door. Their report declares it to be black walnut, which, if true, must be regarded an outrage of the first water. We believe that the door is not black walnut, but only an imitation of that costly wood. We hope that is the fact; because a black walnut stable door and true economy are at deadly war. We don't see how any man with proper self-respect can vote for a black walnut stable door. That stable-door brigade should go on with their solemn inquest. They must not stand outside that costly door. They must go in and report the inside arrangements. Perhaps his horses are shod with silver, and who can say that they do not feed on gilt oats? Such things have been and why not again be? And how is it that we are not informed whether the Governor wears real Jouvin's? How many buttons? How about his linen? Let the Democracy organize still more thoroughly and give the curious public a bill of particulars covering everything in the domestic realm of the Governor. We want a candy brigade to tell us how much and what kind of candy the Governor's children eat. We want to know how much coal he burns and the amount of his gas bills. Let there be no half-way work in a matter so vital. The people want to know what he does with that immense salary. The question is not whether he has made a good Governor, nor is it whether he is honest and capable. For nobody seriously questions that. It is all admitted. The true question in relation to the selection of persons for responsible positions is what do they pay for carpets, what kind of stable doors they maintain, what sort of a table they support, and so forth. The carpet-tack and stable-door brigades should be thorough, and in order to insure thoroughness they should have a modern reformer in each brigade. They know how it is themselves.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE REBELLION IN MISSISSIPPI—WHAT IT MEANS.

A dispatch from Mississippi in our news columns, yesterday morning, explains the secret of the recent massacrees of the colored people in that State, which have startled the country. It comes from Jackson, and reads as follows: "*The registration of voters has ceased in this county. The registrars assert that they cannot perform their duties in safety.*" And the dispatch of the Covernor of Mississippi to the President, shows, that in three counties of Yazoo, Hinds and Warren, the civil power is paralyzed, and a state of terror prevails among the blacks. There is design in all this. It is part of a concerted plan, instituted by the Democracy, to prevent the colored voter from registering, and thus exercising his political rights at the ballot box. By this means the Democracy expect to carry, this fall, not merely Mississippi, but all the Southern States. In the three counties named, the negroes are largely in the majority, and, in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and the laws enacted to carry those amendments into effect, violence and bloodshed have been, and are to be, resorted to to frighten the blacks from the polls. The spirit manifested in the counties named, if not suppressed by the strong arm of the law, will extend itself throughout the whole State—we may say, throughout the whole South. While the hostility to the exercise of political rights by the blacks, is more quiet in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and indeed, in all the extreme Southern States—it is none the less bitter and determined, and equally well organized and effective. Last year Georgia and North Carolina were carried by the Democrats, simply for the reason that the white and colored Republican voters, were either deterred from appearing at the polls, or were compelled, either by threats or persuasion, to vote the Democratic ticket. The success of that party in those States, encourages their followers in other States to resort to the same desperate measures to ensure success.

The fact is—and it would be criminal to conceal the truth—there is in the South a well-concerted plan now being put into operation, to defy the laws of the United States, which have been enacted to secure the rights of all citizens, and that organization is as perfect and as completely prepared for action, as were their armies in the field during the war. The worst elements of society have been tutored to the commission of violence and murder, that those who attempted to destroy the national unity may be again restored to power, and thus placed in a position where, according to the forms of law, they can carry out their nefarious projects. This violence and crime are the more daring in States whose Executive and other State officers are Republican, for the reason that these officers are in the way and thwart the designs of the Democracy. A Republican executive, in the absence of the Legislature of the State, can constitutionally call upon the National Government for aid to protect and secure the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of their political rights, and thus, if unable to preserve the peace by the force of the civil arm, he can obtain the necessary assistance from the general Government. To get such officers out of the way, and thus to take all chance of protection away from the blacks, leaving uncontrolled power in the hands of those who hate the negro, since he has ceased to be property, and who intend to reduce him to a state but little, if any, better than that which he occupied before the war, is the object of the present movement. Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina have such executives, and so long as these officers are faithful, the Democracy are kept in check. The first named holds a general election this fall for State Treasurer and members of Congress, and to remove the present incumbents and place Democrats in their places, is the great aim of the Democratic party, and it is in this State that the most violent demonstrations have been made. The blacks are to be kept from voting, at whatever cost of crime and life, and by these means, Democracy is to be restored to power in the State governments, and ultimately in the nation.—*Washington Chronicle.*

REDUCING THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years from 1865 to 1875, inclusive, were as follows:

1865....	$1,297,555,224.41	Maximum,
1866....	520,809,416.99	Reduction, $776,745,807.42
1867....	357,542,675 16	Reduction, 163,266,741.83
1868....	377,340,284.86	Increase.... 19,797,609.70
1869....	322,865,277.80	Reduction, 54,475,007.06
1870....	309,653,560.75	Qeduction, 13,211,717.05
1871....	292,177,188.25	Reduction, 17,476,372.50
1872....	277,517,962.67	Reduction, 14,659,225.58
1873....	290,345,245 33	Increase.... 12 827,282.66
1874....	287,188,873.17	Reduction, 3,211,372.16
1875....	274,623,392.84	Reduction, 12,510,480.33

From 1865 to 1875—Reduction, $1,022,931,831.57.

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.

Public Debt July 1, 1866...	$2,773,231,173.69
Public Debt July 1, 1875,...	$2,232,284,531.95
Reduction,	$540,951,641.74

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Reduction of interest in 1868,	$3,357,546.20
Further reduction in 1869,...	9,729,802.91
Further reduction in 1870,...	1,438,744.80
Further reduction in 1871,...	3,658,932.07
Further reduction in 1872,...	8,218,726.21
Further reduction in 1873,...	12,607,151.28
Further reduction in 1875,...	4,026,270.64
Reduction,.....	$43,057,174.11
Less increase in 1874,.....	2,369,126.77
Net reduction of Interest,.....	$40,688,047.34

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON DEBT BY FUNDING.

Amount of 6 per cent. bonds funded, at 5 per cent.	$500,000,000
Saving of interest per annum,.. ...	$5,000,000

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Internal Revenue Taxes 1866,	$309,226,813.42
Internal Revenue Taxes 1875,	110,007,493.58
Reduction,.....	$199,219,319.84

DIRECT INCOME TAXES ABOLISHED.

Collected on Incomes 1867,.....	$4,200,233.70
Income Taxes since 1871,.....	Abolished.

TOTAL REDUCTION INTERNAL REVENUE AND INCOME TAX.

Internal Revenue taxes, 1866	$309,226,813 42
Direct Income Taxes, 1867,...	4,200,233.70
	$313,427,047.12
Total Taxes in 1875.....	110,007,493.58
Total Reduction, ...	**$203,419,553.54**

THE statement is frequently made that the hard times will count heavily against the Republican party in the coming election—that the laboring men, discontented with reduced wages and a scarcity of employment, will vote the Democratic ticket to secure the effects of a change. We suppose two-thirds of the Republican party are made up of what are known as laboring men, and if all these voted over with the Democrats it is plain to be seen that there would not be much left of the Republican party. But, fortunately, Republican laboring men are intelligent men, and they know as well how to vote as the Democratic leaders can tell them, and they are not to be misled by any thin pretexts which may be got up by the enemy to deceive them. If we have hard times now, they know it was only under a Republican policy that they were enabled to accumulate enough in the past to weather the storm. These are Republican hard times, but they are better than the Democratic good times of '49, '50, '53, '55, '58, '59 and '60. They know what the party which wants to put wages down to Mr. Buchanan's ten cents a day is not the party for them to vote for. They can't look to Democrats for protection to American labor; they can read as well as those who want to be their leaders, and when the bill came up in Congress last Winter to add more than ten per cent. to the Tariff, they watched the record and they remember that out of nineteen Democratic Senators not a single one voted for the addition to the Tariff duties, and out of seventy-six Democratic Congressmen, only ONE, Hiester Clymer, of Berks county, voted for the bill. How can Democratic leaders be such fools as to hope intelligent laboring men can vote their ticket when the record is against the Democratic party? Since the elections of last year the Democratic party has secured control of the lower House of Congress and cut down the Republican majority in the Senate to a small figure, that four or five Republican Senators voting against a Tariff may open our doors to the commerce of England. To-day the Congress of the Nation is Free Trade, and the only protection we have against universal ruin is Ulysses S. Grant. If the result of last Fall is repeated this year and next, we may expect an almost total suspension of our industries for a time, an increase of importations, an increase of debt abroad, repudiation of our obligations, and war upon us by foreign powers for the recovery of their interest and principal. In anticipation of these almost certainties in case of continued Democratic successes, we can well see why the result of last Fall's elections caused capitalists to hold aloof from new enterprises, and why a Democratic "change" last year produced worse times this year than we had last. The laboring men had enough of Democracy previous to 1860, they have a more recent demonstration of what its accession to power will produce now and they want no more of it.

PERIODICAL HARD TIMES.

Every country is periodically afflicted with hard times. In the midst of plenty, scarcity is felt. With abundance on every hand, half the people are in want. Those who have the luxuries and the necessaries of life to sell can't find customers, and those who desire to purchase havn't money to buy with. Trade is stagnant. Everybody is embarrassed. These hard times, anomalous as it may appear, often come when the harvest has been most abundant and the manufacturers most active. This does not support the Ruskin theory—a theory that attributes famine prices, commercial panics, and other trade evils, to the waste of material in war, the unproductiveness of standing armies, and the general extravagance of living. The markets are glutted with agricultural and manufacturing productions, and the personal economy that is practiced as a necessity of the times aggravates the depression of trade.

The crisis is a very trying one for merchants, who have imported large stocks of goods with the expectation of selling them and getting returns to meet their obligations. Most of the goods lie on the shelves, the money is not forthcoming for what have been sold, the foreign creditor demands prompt payment, and the local banks are so badly crippled by the failure of men to whom they had advanced large sums, that they afforded little relief. In such a crisis only the soundest houses can avoid suspending payment until they can sell their stocks and make collections.

The trade stagnation all over the world seems to be caused by a spasm of economy that has seized the people; economy which was, no doubt, rendered necessary by years of extravagance. People had lived extravagantly, built large houses, and long lines of railway, embarked in great enterprises on credit, and got into debt generally to so great a degree that creditors became anxious to secure payment of old claims and chary of opening new accounts. Then came a retrenchment and economy era, and trade began to suffer. Trade depends for prosperity on extravagance. venturesome exporting and reckless importing and the general consumption of luxuries, and droops when people begin to economize in living and reduce their business to proportions that compare reasonably with their capital.

PUTTING A WOLF TO WATCH THE SHEEP.

Piollet, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for State Treasurer was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and left behind him an intolerably bad odor. We are not able, now, to give the details; but our recollection of the facts is that he was detected either in receiving a bribe or in negotiating for the receipt of one. This was in the days when Bradford county was Democratic, and when bank charters were procured from the Legislature by the direct use of money. Piollet, in such a legislative atmosphere as then prevailed, was a representative Democrat, and went with the rest of his party friends in denouncing banks and bank paper, yielding charter here and there, whenever the applicants understood how to use the necessary appliances. The misfortune of Piollet was that he managed his negotiations badly, and was detected in his bungling, operations. He was probably not much worse than his colleagues, but he suffered himself to be found out. He retired from public life at that time, under the vile stench his want of skill had stirred up, and has not since been heard of; but the Democracy of Bradford have always stuck to him, in spite of his bad record, and now the Democracy of the State have made his acts their own by putting him forward as their representative man.

REFORM AT A DISCOUNT.

Reform is a grand word, but like Liberty, it has been much abused. The Democratic party in this State is very anxious, in words, for State Reform, and is particularly anxious on paper, to effect a purification of the State Treasury; but in its action it belies its words. It prates about reform and demands honesty in our State offices; and then presents as its candidate for State Treasurer, a man with unclean hands, and with a record which no real friend of Reform need envy. It preaches reform and practices the reverse by nominating a man so odious that the President of their Convention was driven into an effort to run away from him. When men like Hendricks B. Wright refuse to muster under Piollet, it is time for all other Democratic friends os decency and honesty to get out of the ranks.